Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 153 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

No Compromise: No Lowering Of Ideal

States People's Struggle Is For Full Freedom

THIS SYSTEM CANNOT CONTINUE

All-India Standing Committee Indicts Paramount Power And Feudal Terror

"EVERY State must have for its objective full Responsible Government and nothing else. That objective and goal cannot be toned down under threats of coercion. The major and relatively advanced States should achieve this goal in the near future.

BACKWARD STATES

A few Backward States may require a transitional stage to prepare them for the goal, but even such transitional stage must end autocracy and introduce responsibility and full civil liberty. But even for these Backward States the goal can only be full responsible Government and that goal cannot be given up for any price."

CONSIDERED VIEW

This is the considered and emphatic opinion of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference expressed in the course of a comprehensive statement issued by the Committee to-day.

STOUT-HEARTED PREPARATION FOR EARLY STRUGGLE URGED

It will be recalled that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference was engaged in drafting a statement expressing the view of the States Peoples' Conference, 'vis-a-vis' the recent pronouncements of Gandhiji on the question of the States.

The draft statement, prepared by him was discussed by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sectaramayya, Mr. N.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President, All-India States' People's Conference.

Sarangdhardas (Crissa), Mr. T. Sidalingayya (Mysore), Mr. Durlabhji Umedchand, Mr. B. V. Sikhare (South India States), Mr. Kanyalal Vydya (Central India States), Mr. S. M. Shamsher Singh (Punjab States), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, Mr. Jainarayan Vyas and Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, were the members of the Committee who attended the meeting.

Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Avadesh Pratap Singh (Rewa), Mr. Dev Suman (Simla Mill States), and Lala Achintram (Punjab) attended by special invitation.

The Committee fully discussed and made slight amendments in the draft statement.

The statement after reviewing the position in the various States, such as Rajkot, Limbdi, Gwalior, Mysore, Kashmir, Travancore, etc., concludes with an emphatic declaration that there could be no compromise with evil nor any lowering of their ideal.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the full text of the statement:

Since the meeeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference in March last the position in the States has undergone a steady deterioration and the condition of the people there has worsened. The rising tide of the peoples' movement has resulted in a united front being established between the Rulers and their Ministers and the Government of India and its agents for the purpose of repression. Some Rulers have been responsible for atrocities and inhumanities which have shocked the public conscience all over India, and the Government of India has not hesitated to support them or to cloak their misdeeds. Misrule, which is the normal condition in many of these States, has been heightened by this brutal repression to which the Paramount Power must be deemed a party.

SIGN OF DEEPENING CRISIS

The Standing Committee deeply regret this deterioration, but realising that this is inevitable in the course of a great struggle, they feel that this is a sign of the deepening crisis in the States. Out of this crisis and the repression that is crushing the people of the States, strength will come which will lead to freedom. The measure of the repression is the measure of the fear of the State authorities, and it is also going to be the measure of the freedom to come. The Standing Committee see no reason therefore for losing heart and trust that the present repression will

(Continued on Page 10 Col 1.)

Ceylon "No" And Jawahar's Visit

Simla Intrigued To Know Pt. Nehru's Reaction To Colombo's Attitude

SIMLA, June 28.

The Ceylon Government's reported refusal to postpone retrenchment of Indian employees is learned on high authority to be correct.

The Government of India had asked for such postponement pending the conclusion of the trade negotiations.

What effect the Ceylon Government's attitude will have on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's intended visit to the Island is a subject of speculation here.—A.P.

On the Chungtiaoshan Range situated in South Shansi a high officer was sent specially to the front who directed the Chinese counter-attack.—Reuter.

(Right) The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi with the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar leaving Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's house at Warden Road, at the conclusion of the Conference of Congress Ministers on Tuesday. (Left) The Hon. Mr. Ravishankar Shukla, Premier of C. P.

INDIAN HISTORY BY INDIANS

Congress President's Appeal For Funds

BOMBAY, June 28.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Congress President, has issued an appeal for funds for the compilation of a history of India by Indians, prior to his leaving to-night for Patna.

"Our national regeneration", he says, "requires that we should have a true and accurate picture of our past history before us, Foreign scholars have attempted to write Indian history but a nation's history is best written by its own sons and daughters and it should be a matter of humiliation for us if we depend upon foreigners for the knowledge of our own past. Fortunately we have amongst us to-day scholars who can write and produce us wholehearted co-operation. To get this work done by them we are in need for funds. I appeal to my countrymen to contribute liberally for this great national cause."—United Press.

WORST MAY HAPPEN IN NEXT THREE MONTHS

British Defence Forces Asked To Be Extremely Vigilant: Churchill Warns Hitler

LONDON, June 28.

JULY, August and September must be considered as months in which tension in Europe would become most severe; this warning was given by Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in London.

He took a serious view of the position in which they found themselves to-day. It was very similar to what happened last year, but with this very important difference that this year no means of retreat was open. He did not consider that war was certain, though if one were to consider only the German preparations, the tone of their Government-controlled press and the speeches of their party leaders, there could be no conclusion possible but that the worst would happen and would happen quite soon.

Mr. Churchill said that he would say to Herr Hitler to "pause and consider before you take a plunge into the terrible unknown, whether your life's work in raising Germany from prostration may not irretrievably be cast away".

Mr. Churchill added: "I wish I could convince Herr Hitler of the fact that the British Empire have reached the limit of their patience".

Mr. Churchill added that he agreed with M. Daladier's estimate of the situation saying that the forces of aggression had already to a large extent gathered. "I am in a position to know that a state of extreme vigilance has been prescribed for many of our Defence Forces, particularly our Air Defence Forces".—Reuter.

AIR PACT WITH NEW ZEALAND

Recommendations Of British Air Mission

LONDON, June 28.

Sir Charles Kingsley Wood minister for Air Defence, announced an agreement with New Zealand on the recommendations of the recent Air Mission to New Zealand.

He said that the recommendations had two interrelated aims, namely the creation in New Zealand manufacturing capacity for production of Aircraft, secondly, expansion of training facilities in New Zealand with a view to increasing the output of trained flying personnel for the Air Forces of both countries in peace and war. Additional facilities now to be established would enable New Zealand to send overseas in the event of war at least 1,300 fully trained pilots and other flying personnel annually.

He added amid cheers that this further assistance as given by New Zealand would be most valuable contribution to Imperial Defence.—Reuter.

IN HITLER'S FOOTSTEPS

"Stalin To Write Autobiography: Translation In 28 Languages"

Impressed by the tremendous success of Hitler's Mein Kampf, Stalin is reported to be working overtime to finish a sensational book, dated to appear shortly. Aptly titled 'One Pace Forwad,' 'Two Steps Back,' it will be translated into 28 languages.

STOP PRESS

Nazi-Fascist Air Force Pact

BERLIN, June 28.

An agreement for close co-operation of German and Italian Air Forces is announced in an official Communique on a meeting held in Karinhall yesterday between Field Marshal Goering and Gen. Valle, Chief of the Italian Air Force.—Reuter.

28 MONTHS FOR BHOPATKAR

Sequel For Participation In Hyderabad Satyagraha

POONA, June 28.

Report received from Aurangabad states that Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar who offered Satyagraha there, was awarded 28 months' rigorous imprisonment on several counts.—United Press.

ANEY TO LEAD ARYAN DELEGATION

Hyderabad Case To Be Placed Before India Secretary

BOMBAY, June 28.

Mr. M. S. Aney has been requested to lead a deputation to England on behalf of the Aryan League to present the Aryan League case before the Secretary of State and the British public.—A. P.

CHINESE DECLARE MARTIAL LAW

CHUNGKING, June 28.

The Chinese authorities have declared Martial Law in Foochow, which is preparing to defend against the Japanese attack, according to Chinese dispatches. From to-morrow, no foreign or Chinese ships will be allowed to enter or leave the harbour.

The Chinese shore batteries yesterday exchanged heavy fire with eight Japanese warships on Min River. Heavy fighting between Chinese and Japanese landing force is reported in Yuhwang Island near Wenchow.—Reuter.

BR. STEAMERS TURN DOWN TOKIO REQUEST

HONGKONG, June 28.

When the British steamer "Siestan" arrived off Swatow, her passengers and mail are reported to have been transferred to the destroyer "Thanet" which took them to port.

The British steamers "Haiching" and "Sinkiang" have ignored the Japanese request to leave Foochow. Two British warships are also in Foochow.

Norwegian and Italian ships in Wenchow have complied with the request.—Reuter.

Tientsin Parleys To Start In Tokio

NEGOTIATIONS OVER LOCAL ISSUES

British Reply To Japan Asserts Right To Send Ships To Any Port In China

LONDON, June 27.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that he was now able to announce the results of the exchange of views between the British Government and the Japanese Government.

PARLEYS IN TOKIO

It had been agreed that the conversations should take place in Tokio in order to effect a settlement of the various conditions relating to Tientsin.

The conversations were expected to start forthwith.

NEGOTIATIONS OVER TIENTSIN ISSUE

Mr. Chamberlain dealing with the latest situation in Tientsin said that arrivals of perishable foodstuffs continued to be spasmodic, only a fraction of the normal reaching the British Concession. Local British authorities were taking active steps to remedy the present deficiency. The number of British subjects passing through the barriers who had been compelled to strip was fifteen including one woman but there did not appear to have been any more such cases during the last day or two. Mr. Chamberlain said that representatives of local British and Japanese authorities would be invited to Tokio to attend a Conference to settle the various questions relating to the present conditions in Tientsin.

LOCAL ISSUES

"The conversations will relate to local issues and will be designed to secure that while the neutrality of the Concession shall be maintained, British authority in the Concession shall be preserved intact. In view of these conversations the British Government assume that there will be an end of stripping, searching and similar incidents in Tientsin and they have reason to hope that this in fact will be the case.

"In the circumstances the Government are not disposed to consider the advisability of referring the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations.

BRITISH REPLY

"With regard to South China the Japanese authorities have announced military operations from June 27 against the treaty ports of Winchow and Foochow. A request has been received from the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai that all Third Power vessels, including warships should leave these ports by noon on June 29. The British Consul-General in Shanghai has replied pointing out that the right of British vessels to proceed to any port in China remains unaffected and we consider the Japanese authorities are consequently not entitled to exercise undue interference with the movement of British ships or avoidably to endanger British lives or property.

"The situation as regards visits of merchant ships to Swatow is still obscure and negotiations between local British and Japanese authorities continue."

Lord Halifax made a similar statement in the House of Lords.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful and highly accomplished Bride for an Agarwal Bachelor, senior Gazetted Officer in the Government of India; he has very high Medical and scientific qualifications from Great Britain and the Continent. No sub-caste restrictions, please correspond with full particulars and Photo with Box No. 11879 "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Immediately Muslim Gujarati knowing Matriculate and Graduate teachers. Outstation Madressa. Apply at once Box No. 11972, "Bombay Chronicle."

M.T.B. College, Surat:—Wanted a Lecturer in Mathematics. Must be an M.A. or M.Sc. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary to the Principal on or before 5th July. The appointment will be up to 31st March 1940 in the first instance. (486)

Wanted a Professor of History in the grade of Rs. 200-25-300 to work in the S. L. D. Arts College. Must possess a good Honours Degree in History from an Indian or a British University. Apply stating details of age, academic qualifications and teaching experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th July. (489)

Wanted for service in Baroda State, Agricultural Graduates for farm and propaganda duties. Practical experience required. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Preference will be given to Baroda State subjects. Pay Rs. 60 P. M. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 20th July, 1939. Application forms can be had by addressing to, Chitnis, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State, Baroda. Baroda, Dated 23rd June, 1939. (485)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A young man with years of experience in business management, salesmanship, business correspondence and advertising, requires immediate appointment. Apply Box No. 11955, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1939, at the Registered Office of the Company, Prospect Chambers, 317-321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider and adopt the Report of the Company's consulting Actuary on the Company's Valuation for the period ending 31st December 1938.
(2) To consider and adopt the Directors' Report on the Actuary's Report and to declare a Bonus to Policy-holders of the Company.
(3) To determine all other matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation and report of the Company's Actuary.

By Order of the Board,
R. K. SARABHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents
Bombay, 29th June, 1939.
504.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the members of SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD., that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the Hall of Shri Mahajan Association on TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1939, First Shravan Shudi 2nd of Samvat 1995, at 10-30 A.M. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt and pass the terms and conditions of an agreement whereby the members of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., are to join the East India Cotton Association.
2. To authorise the Board of Directors to prepare a suitable plan, taking into consideration the position of the Mahajan Association arising from such an amalgamation and to place it before the General Meeting for its adoption.

By order of the Board,
VENILAL N. PATWA,
Hon. Secretary.
Patwa Chawl, Moti Bazar,
Shaikh Memon Street,
Bombay, 28th June, 1939.
(501)

62. TO BE LET.

Airy, Ventilated 5 Rooms Blocks on Forjett Hill, Summit Building for Hindus, Christians and Anglo-Indians. Rent Rs. 50. Apply spot or 'Phone 20413. (11961)

To Let. Four Room Independent Blocks. Newly Painted for All Communities. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Behind Police Hospital, New Nagpada in Hirji Govindji Buildings. Inquire within at Office or 'Phone 40285. (11933)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Indian Optical Institute Arranges for London Diploma by local examination. Institute Diploma L. O. I. British qualified staff. Session July. Send 1 anna stamp for prospectus. Principal, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta. (11953)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Competent and Active Agents on handsome salary of Rs. 110 - plus 15% commission. Good opportunity for hardworkers. Apply for Prospectus to the Bluehills Tea Company, Mettupaliyam, Nilgiris. (11937)

Public Notices

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT, 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

The Rules framed under this Act come into force from the 1st July 1939, vide Bombay Government Notification, Political and Services Department No. 2082|34 dated 26-6-1939. They require all foreigners in India to register themselves with the Registration Officer appointed for that purpose within the period specified.

The Registration Office for Bombay City is situated in the C.I.D. Building, Gymnasium Road, Fort. Registration forms may be obtained on any working day during Office Hours from the Registration Office. Persons affected by this Act are hereby notified that they should appear at the Registration Office for registration with their forms duly filled in between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days and between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, as follows:—

Monday, the 3rd July, 1939	Those foreigners whose surname begin with the letter "A".
Tuesday, the 4th	do. "B"
Wednesday, the 5th	do. "C", "D" & "E".
Thursday, the 6th	do. "F", "G" & "H".
Friday, the 7th	do. "I", "J", "K" & "L".
Saturday, the 8th	do. "M".
Monday, the 10th	do. "N", "O" & "P".
Tuesday, the 11th	do. "Q", "R" & "S"
Wednesday, the 12th	do. "T", "U" & "V".
Thursday, the 13th	do. "W", "X", "Y" & "Z".

NOTE:—Omission to register within the prescribed time is an offence punishable under the provisions of the above Act.

The above notification does not apply to the following classes of foreigners, who need not register under the Rules:—Consuls, Vice-Consuls and their families; persons under 16 years of age; subjects of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman; persons of Asiatic birth who are subjects of any State bordering on India (this includes Iranian, Afghan, Nepalese, Tibetans, Chinese, French-Indian and Portuguese-Indian subjects).

N. V. TRIVEDI,
Dy:
For Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
498.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT, 1939.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES SITUATED IN BOMBAY CITY.

The Rules under the above Act come into force on the 1st July, 1939 (vide:—Bombay Government Notification, Political and Services Department No. 2082|34, dated 26-6-1939). Under these Rules all Hotel and Boarding House keepers are required to maintain registers of all residents (irrespective of nationality) and, as regards foreigners, to transmit to the Registration Officer prescribed arrival reports duly filled by those Foreigners within 24 hours of the Foreigner's arrival. Those forms and extracts from the Rules affecting Hotels and Boarding Houses may be obtained from the Registration Office for Bombay City, situated in the C. I. D. building, Gymnasium Road, Fort.

NOTE:—Omission by hotel and boarding house keepers to comply with the provisions of the Rules constitutes an offence punishable under the Act.

N. V. TRIVEDI,
Dy.
For Commissioner of Police
Bombay.
(499)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 10 of 1939.

In the matter of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912
and
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of the Ashok Insurance Company, Limited and Reduced and the Commercial Insurance Company, Limited, both incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 both Companies having their registered offices at Homji Street in Bombay.

(1.) THE ASHOK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, having its registered office at Homji Street within the Fort, (2.) THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, having its registered Office at Homji Street within the Fort ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th day of March, 1939, for confirming a resolution reducing the subscribed capital of the above 1st Petitioner Company from Rs. 54,400 to Rs. 27,200 by cancelling the uncalled for capital on 544 shares issued by the 1st Petitioner Company at Rs. 50 per each share and that the capital of the 1st Petitioner Company be sub-divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 25 each is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1939.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1939.

DIKSHIT, MANEKLAL & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
502.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN OOLENGAL, BAI RUKHMINIBAI, wife of RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN OOLENGAL, NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA OOLENGAL, VENKAT RAMCHANDRA OOLENGAL, SHIVAJI RAMCHANDRA OOLENGAL, and VINAYAK RAMCHANDRA OOLENGAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. JAYANTILAL JETHALAL.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dr. Viegas Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 132, Cadastral Survey No. 1/773 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3878 and Street No. 159/4 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Narottamdas Premji and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of R. M. Misquitta, on or towards the North partly by the stable belonging to Purshottamdas Vishram Mowji and partly by the property of Lalji Raoji and on or towards the South partly by C. S. No. 775 and partly by C. S. No. 773 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1939.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
482.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. CHUNILAL BHAICHAND MEHTA, carrying on business in the firm name of CHUNILAL MEHTA & CO. has so far as Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Kanji Vithal Parekh, Pranlal Maganlal Gandhi and Krishnarao son of Malharirao are concerned, revoked as from to-day all Powers of Attorney given by our client to them either separately or jointly with any other person or persons to act for him and/or his said firm of Chunilal Mehta and Co. and for him as Managing Trustees of the Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta Trust as well as Director of Joint Stock Companies and particularly:—

1. Power of Attorney given by our client in or about July 1933 to Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Kanji Vithal Parekh, Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani, Ghelabhai Bavabhai Patel and Premchand Chaturbhuj Bhayani.
2. Power of Attorney dated 8th March 1934 given by our client to Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Kanji Vithal Parekh and Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani.
3. Power of Attorney dated 17th April 1936 given by our client to Kalianji Virpal Mehta and Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani.
4. Power of Attorney dated 21st June 1937 given by our client to Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Kanji Vithal Parekh, Pranlal Maganlal Gandhi, Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani and Ghelabhai Bawabhai Patel.
5. Power of Attorney dated 21st June 1937 given by our client as Managing Trustee of the Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta Trust to Kalyanji Virpal Mehta, Kanjibhai Vithal Parikh, Pranlal Maganlal Gandhi, Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani and Ghelabhai Bavabhai Patel.
6. Power of Attorney given in or about April 1939 by our client as Director of Joint Stock Companies to Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Krishna Rao son of Malharirao and Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1939.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta.
506.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients CHUNILAL MEHTA & CO., LTD., have so far as Messrs Kanjibhai Vithal Parekh and Pranlal Maganlal Gandhi are concerned revoked as from to-day, the Power of Attorney, dated 21st June, 1937, given by our clients to them and Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani and Ghellabhai Bavabhai Patel.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1939.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Bai TAPIBAI, wife of CHUNILAL BHAICHAND MEHTA has, so far as Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Kanji Vithal Parekh, and Pranlal Maganlal Gandhi are concerned, revoked as from to-day all powers of Attorney given by her to them either separately or jointly with any other person or persons to act for her and particularly:—

1. Power of Attorney given by our client in or about July, 1933 to Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Kanji Vithal Parekh, Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani, Ghelabhai Bavabhai Patel and Premchand Chaturbhuj Bhayani.
2. Power of Attorney dated 19th June, 1937, given by our client to Kalianji Virpal Mehta, Kanji Vithal Parekh, Pranlal Maganlal Gandhi, Mansukhlal Mohanlal Bhayani and Ghelabhai Bavabhai Patel.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1939.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Tapibai, wife of Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta.

Public Notices

TIBBIYA COLLEGE

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

ADMISSIONS to the Tibbiya College M. U. Aligarh shall begin on the 15th July, '39 and close on the 25th July, '39. Copies of prospectus may be had from the Principal's Office free of charge.

A. BUTT,
M.D., B.S., M.D., Ophth.
Principal.
(476)

NOTICE.

Department of Glass Technology, Benares Hindu University, Benares offers the following courses of instructions:—

1. Foreman Certificate course of two years—admission qualifications being Entrance Exam. of any University or its equivalent.
2. B.Sc. Tech. degree course in Glass of 3 years—admission qualifications being Intermediate Exam. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics of any University.
3. M.Sc. Tech. degree in Glass Technology to students having taken B.Sc. Tech. degree in Glass.
4. Research facilities in the manufacture and problems connected with Glass.

Session commences from 10th July, '39. Apply for Guide book and the Application form to the Head of the Glass Technology Department, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
(504)

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.
Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.
Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona
Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia
Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan
Latest hour of posting: Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

Who Shall Decide

"Wherever a good majority of the people desired to get rid of the evil, they should have the power of stopping it. It was simply the right application of the democratic principle that the good of the people at large, and not the indulgence or supposed pleasure of a few, should decide the condition of a community."
—Dadabhoy Naoroji.

Fate Of No-Confidence Motion

(From Our Correspondent)
GONDA, June 26.

A no-confidence motion was put up against the Chairman, Mirza Ali Dhazhar Azhar, Advocate, Vice-President of the Congress Committee, Bahraiah, headed by Pt. Bhagwan Din Vaid, M.L.A., President Congress Committee, Bahraian.

But the party with the motion wanted to withdraw the same when it was placed in the meeting held under the presidentship of the Chairman, but the rest of the members wanted to discuss the matter and as such it was done accordingly. But the opposite party did not participate in the discussion, therefore the resolution was unanimously recorded.

PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED ZOOLUM

(From Our Correspondent)
GONDA, June 26.

A hugely attended meeting was held in Jarwal under the presidentship of Com. Athar Mehdi, President, Jarwal Congress Committee, member P. C. C. and C. S. P.

It was the first meeting ever held in that vicinity and was very largely attended. There were several speakers and prominent among those present were Mr. A. Mehdi, Mr. Jugelesh Prasad who spoke about the cruel treatment of local zamindars and the uncompromising behaviour of the police.

Mr. Athar Mehdi said that Congress was working hard for more than 50 years against the great forces of Imperialism and it was with the support of the toiling millions that they had entered office. He further said that zamindars and taluqdars had so far treated them very badly and they were trying to crush down. So they must unite together and fight for their great cause.

JAIL REFORMS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, June 26

"In order to give adequate training to the staff in modern methods of work a Training School for jail staff is in the course of being established at Lucknow. Steps are also being taken to provide all first class jails in the districts with a whole-time superintendent and to establish an independent subordinate medical service for jails and it is expected that these and other reforms will make for greater efficiency in the work of the jails," says the Report on the Prison Administration of the United Provinces for the year 1938.—United Press.

King George V Memorial

The Hon. Secretary of King George V Memorial, Bombay, writes:—

The first annual general meeting of the King George V Memorial was held in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall on Tuesday, when Dr. E. Moses, presided.

Dr. E. Moses, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, and Mr. Khushru S. Sethna were elected as the Chairman, Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer of the Memorial for the year 1939-40.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The other members of the Committee are:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Cowasji Jehangir; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Mr. M. D. Bhat; Municipal Commissioner; Dr. Jethalal V. Vora; Sir Sultan M. Chinoy; Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar; Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. K. H. Goregaoker; Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji; Mr. Ramchandra A. Gole; Dr. D. T. Anklesaria; Mr. Devji Ratansey and Brigadier Stephen J. Seager.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Sidakalisha Akhtaralisha went a shop in Nakhuda Mohalla d, it was alleged in Court, pick- p a rain coat displayed in of the shop and ran away. s chased and arrested. as remanded at the Maza- olice Court to-day.

Akhbar (58) was found on the footpath at Bazar Cross Road. The was removed to the M. Hospital by a Cons- He died yesterday. e report of the chemical ser the inquest was ad- ned to 13th July.

The death of Vansukhram K. Bhatt was caused by Myocardiac failure" (Natural cause.) This was the verdict of the Coroner's Jury at the inquest to-day.

Shripatram Keshavram Bhat, brother of the deceased, stated that the deceased was an Auditor in a commercial Firm in the Fort. On the 6th June he complained of pain in the chest. On doctor's advice he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he suddenly collapsed and died.

Fatal Fall

That death was due to an ac- idental fall on the platform of ictoria Terminus Station result- g in the fractu e of the base of e skull with intradural hae- orrhage, was the verdict record- by the Bombay Coroner at the inquest held on the body of unknown Hindu male.

Bhagya Govind, a sweeper at V. Terminus, stated that the deceased was found lying uncon scious on platform on Monday morning. He was frothing from the mouth and bleeding from the ears. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died the same night. The relatives of the deceased have not been traced.

Mr. Dadabhay Hormusji Katrak, a pleader, is stated to have fallen down while attempting to board a tram car in motion near the Islamia Hotel. Arab Lane, He died in J. J. Hospital. At the inquest to-day his son stated that the deceased was a pleader practising in the Small Causes Courts. When witness saw him in hospital, he was unconscious.

For police investigations the quest was adjourned to June 30.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. I S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday in a gambling case. Kassam Ali Ali Mohmed was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 or to suffer two weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

Kassamali Ali Mohmed was arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad on the 19th June in the compound of Cement Chawl, in front of Block No. 7 near J. J. Hospital, on a charge of receiving sutta bets.

Trespass Charge

On a charge of house trespass in order to commit offence, Gowrishankar Ramadhin Tiwaree was placed under arrest by the Lamington Road Police and was ordered to be released on bail till the 10th July by Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court to-day.

The story of how a repairer posed as a Municipal Weights and Measures Inspector by wearing Khaki uniform and how he brought pressure on a merchant to get some work done, was narrated at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Francis Anthony Pereira was said to have gone to a restaurant yesterday and, examining the scales, told the owner of the shop that his scales had gone out of order and that he was going to report the matter to the Municipal authorities if he failed to repair it immediately. He gave the address of the Municipal repairer which it was stated was a bogus one. The Manager of the restaurant believing him, handed over the scales and the repair charges. Francis Anthony was alleged to have disappeared leaving no trace of his proper address.

On the report made to the Police he was traced at Dadar. He was ordered to be remanded into police custody by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court to-day.

VOTERS' PETITION DISMISSED

Question Of Bye-Election To Be Decided

Mr. S. E. Kurva, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court dismissed with cost, on Wednesday, the petition of Mr. Bandealli, a voter, who applied that Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji be declared elected in the place of Mr. Gulamhussein A. Single, whose election to the Bombay Municipality had been invalidated on May 9, on the ground of insolvency.

Rejecting the petition, the Chief Judge observed that it could not be possible for the petitioner to gather all the materials for the case in a day after his arrival on March 21. The petitioner admitted that the facts were not true to his knowledge, but the petition was filed on the information which he regarded as true to his belief.

Mr. Borade, another unsuccessful candidate with the largest number of votes, also made a petition that be he declared elected in place of Mr. Single.

Mr. Nathani, appearing for the first respondent (Mr. Single) requested the Court to declare a bye-election for the vacancy created owing to the election of Mr. Single have been set aside.

The question has been left over for consideration on July 3.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala appeared for Mr. Bandealli one of the petitioners, Messrs. Davar and Dave for Mr. Borade, the other petitioner, and Mr. Ratnagar for Mr. H. A. Lalji, Mr. Cumruddin G. Vakil appeared for the fourth respondent, Mr. Ibrahim Jafar while Mr. Lowrie appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

IT'S THE TALK OF THE WHOLE TOWN!

Shree RANJIT'S COLOSSAL EPIC:

SANT TULSIDAS

(MARATHI FILMUSICAL)

Starring:
V. PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY, RAM MARATHEY, ETC.

Direction:
JAYANT DESAI

DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSES

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1 p.m.

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY

SEE the most EMOTIONAL drama of LOVE & SACRIFICE Produced By:

NEW THEATRES, LTD.

The Producers of PERFECT PICTURES:

SAPERA

(The SNAKE CHARMER)

Starring:
KANAN, PAHARI, NAWAB, MENAKA, K. C. DEY, PRITHVIRAJ.

Directed by: DEBKI BOSE

NEXT SATURDAY from 1st JULY

AT

KRISHNA

A Conference of Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees was held at the Congress House, on Tuesday evening, under the chairmanship of Acharya Kripalani (centre of front row).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 Subash Ke Rag 7-40 Chand Khan 7-55 Benazirbai 8-30 School Broadcast.

12-0 noon Apki Farmaish

1-0 p. m. Light Music 6-10 Benazirbai 6-30 Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Life. 6-45 B S Rawat 7-0 Radio orchestra 7-5 Ghulam Sajaf 7-20 Geet 7-30 Chand Khan 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Melody in three modes 8-40 Chand Khan 8-50 B S Rawat 8-55 Cornet Recital 9-35 Roshanara Begam 9-45 Matters of Moment by Hon. Harold Nicholson (From BBC) 10-0 Ghulam Najaf 10-15 Benazirbai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

6.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Chand Khan 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi I 6-45 B. S. Rawat 7-0 Benazirbai 7-15 Bengali songs 7-30 Ghulam Najaf 7-45 Sarangi recital 7-55 B. S. Rawat 8-10 Benazirbai 8-20 Chand Khan 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-45 B. S. Rawat 10-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-30 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi I 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi II 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-45 to 10-0 As in Delhi II 10-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal and Party 6-20 Umra Zia Begam 6-35 Haidar Baksh 6-45 Santa Singh Ragi and Party 7-0 Umra Zia Begam 7-20 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal 7-30 Santa Singh Ragi 7-45 For countryside 8-15 Lion of Punjab 8-50 Santa Singh Ragi and Party 9-35 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal 10-0 Classical music 10-10 Umra Zia Begam.

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Light selection 8-20 News in English 8-30 Vocal duets.

12-30 p.m. Tribhuvan Nath 12-40 Deskar on Sarod 12-45 Allah Rakhibai 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Flute solo 1-30 Music 2-30 School broadcast 2-35 Indian history 2-50 Some Indian songs 3-0 Marathi play 6-0 Waman Rao Sadoliker 6-20 Orchestra melodies 6-30 Jaffar Qawwal 6-45 Instrumental duets 6-55 Recitations from Gujarati poems by Vachaspati 7-0 Call to business enterprise (Gujarati) by Prof. C. N. Vakil 7-15 Jaffar Qawwal 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Photography, 5 by Evelyn Wood 8-0 Waman Rao Sadolker 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila 8-30 Na Sata 8-40 Allah Rakhibai 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 to 10-0 Quest hour 10-0 to 10-15 P. Mehta pianoforte recital 10-15 to 10-30 Records 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Bombay I. 6-0 Jaffar Qawwal 6-10 Sarod solo 6-15 Sawai Gandharv 6-45 Ebrahim 6-50 Waman Rao Sadoliker 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 Sawai Gandharv.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Violin duets 2-30 Light variety 6-0 For villages 6-30 Shrimati Lalitabai Shamanna: Veena and vocal 7-0 Stop this waste (Tamil) by J. S Ponnia Nadar 7-15 Musiri Subramanya Iyere: vocal 8-0 Shrimati Lalitbai Shamanna: Veena and vocal 8-30 Bhajans 8-45 Musiri Subramanya Iyer: vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

10-30 a.m. Amana Ghana Ghore Barisay. 12-30 p.m. Variety. 12-5) Music. 1-30 For You, Madam! 1-45 Did You compose This? 1-55 Geeta. 5-0 First Div. Football League. 6-10 Reba Mazumder. 6-20 Fazl Karim. 6-45 Angurbala. 7-0 Guru-Shishya. 7-45 Ashalata Roy. 8-5 In Remote Africa. 2. 9-10 Violin Recital by Violet Waring. 9-25 Pianoforte Interlude. 9-30 Romances from History, 7. 9-45 Melody Harmony Rhythm. 10-15 Al Bowlly: Baritone.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4.840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 For Oriya Listeners. 9-30 to 9-45 As in Calcutta 1. 9-45 Angurbala. 10-0 Gouri Kedar Bhattacharya. 10-15 Ashit Mukherjee.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Ravindra Nath Verma. 6-15 Folk-Songs. 6-30 Alap Pilu on Sarangi. 6-35 Popular Melodies. 6-50 Hamtarah Ghazalen. 7-10 Ravindra Nath Verma. 7-25 Readings from Fasana-i-Azad. 7-35 Qadir Buksh. 7-45 Muneerbai. 8-0 Rare Manuscript of Diwan-i-Hafiz. (Hindustani). 8-15 Ravindra Nath Verma. 8-30 Krishna Sudama. 9-40 Surgery in Ancient India By Dr. A. P. Misra. 9-55 Ravindra Nath Verma. 10-15 Muneerbai. 10-35 Favourite Selection.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Shrimati K. P. Narayanibai: Vocal. 5-55 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-0 Keezacheevalpatti. Venkataramana Rao. Jalatarangam. 6-35 Kannakkol and Mridangam: Trisra Atatalam. By Narayanasami Pillai and Muthialu Naidu. 6-45 Unexpected. (Tamil). Script by M. A. Srinivasan. 6-55 Srimati K. P. Narayanibai. Vocal. 7-15 Men We Can Do Without, 3. 7-30 Chittoor Subramaniam Pillai: Vocal. 8-55 Unconsidered Trifles. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya. 9-30 Realm of Silence. 9-52 Vivian Ellis: Pianoforte. 10-0 Henry Cornaris.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 T. Gururajappa of Mysore.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Musing on Cab Rank: My Sunday Suit. 7-45 Lucky Dip. 8-30 Students' Songs. 9-0 Music for Dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of Moment. By Hon. Harold Nicolson. 10-0 Joseph Lewis Orchestra. 10-25 Sports News.

MOGA, June 27.—A resolution condemning the lathi-charge made by the police on processionists on June 24 last in connection with the non-payment of the Chaukidari tax by the villagers of Chuharchak was passed at a meeting of Congress workers of Moga Tehsil held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Ferozepore, yesterday. —United Press.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

Balloon Elocution Competition

Eloquent and thoughtful were the speeches delivered by the competitors who took part in the competition, held on the 24th instant in the City High School, Thakurdwar.

The competition was of a novel type. It was supposed that a number of world personalities had started on a pleasure trip in a special balloon. Unfortunately, on their way up in the sky, the balloon started losing the gas, and restore balance, furniture, luggage, jewellery, tobacco, etc. had all been jettisoned. But that was not sufficient, one of the travellers had to be thrown overboard to avoid destruction of all. Each traveller had, therefore, to make a speech explaining why he should not be sacrificed in preference to the rest. Each competitor had to represent a traveller which came against his name by a lot drawn five minutes before his speech.

Prof. R. N. Velinkar, Prof. A. N. Kothan and Prof. M. V. Rajadhyaksha acted as the judges. The audience greatly pleased with the whole performance, and the judges found it a difficult task deciding the order of merit.

Messrs. K. S. Dhurandhar, M. Akbar and S. A. Dhurandhar stood first, second and third, representing respectively Mahatma Gandhi, Adolf Hitler and Nevile Chamberlain. Among the other travellers were G. B. Shaw, Henry Ford and Charles Chaplin. In all eight competitors took part.

After the competition, the judges made a few remarks, expressing their satisfaction at the speeches of all the speakers and highly commending the activities of the Students' Debating Circle.

The meeting was attented by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

BARDOLOI IN ASSAM CLUB OF BOMBAY

A meeting of the Assam Club, Bombay, was held at Sri Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi in the residence of Mr. J. P. Bajpayee on the 26th evening to receive the Hon. Mr. G. N. Bardoloi the Premier of Assam. Mr. F. D. Barua, the Club's President read out the welcome address and Mr. P. Singh, the Secretary, narrated chiefly the Club's activities for the past three years. Mrs. S. Bajpai gave a speech in Hindi eulogizing the present activities of the Assam Ministry for the uplift of the masses.

The Premier in his address dealt on the various difficulties which his ministry has to force implement the Congress programme in Assam. Unlike other Congress Provinces Assam was suffering from the shortage of workers who could give sufficient help to carry out the programmes of the Ministry. The British capitalists who had invested large sums in tea plantation in Assam are doing their best to undermine any Congress programme, in order to maintain their imperialistic rule which they had persued hitherto for ages. The Working Committee has been enlightened to this peculiar situation of the Ministry, and it had agreed to help in every possible way.

Referring to Assam agricultural income-tax, the Premier said that the fate of the Ministry hinges upon it. Further he added that they could not see any solution for Digboi strike at present. In conclusion, he emphasised that the ministry would pursue its programme, undaunted inspite all these difficulties.

This meeting was followed by a light refreshment.

HINDUSTANI BOARD

Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar, who was appointed to be the Chairman of the Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, has expressed his inability to accept the Chairmanship. Government has therefore directed that the Board should elect its own Chairman, Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar being allowed to continue to be a member.

Complaint Against Prohibition Demonstrations

Dr. Minoo C. Bilpodiwalla, President of the Anti-Prohibition Working Committee of the Parsi Federal Council has addressed the following to Dr. Gilder:—

I have been authorised by the above Committee to draw your esteemed attention to the bitter complaint prevalent in certain localities against the Prohibition Propaganda Volunteers issuing vocal demonstrations in public streets from moving motor buses couched often in offensive, insulting and indecent terms and particularly provocative to the feelings of the Parsi community. The Committee is also convinced that the object of such propaganda is to provoke ill-feelings and to seek cause and opportunity to come to a clash with the peace-loving members of the Parsi community and thereby to endanger public peace and tranquility. The Committee believes that this irresponsible and pointedly hostile demonstrations under the guise of the so-called propaganda have been carried rather too far and it is time that such objectionable demonstrations should be ceased.

You will appreciate that by insinuative demonstrations insult is added to the already injured feelings of the community. In the circumstances the Committee asks me to request you to issue immediate orders to the volunteers to stop the demonstrations which can serve no useful purpose and are detestable and harmful in their operations.

ROXY

FROM SATURDAY:

1st JULY

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Durga

AN ABSORBING DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE

DEVIKA RANI

Starring:

RAMA SHUKUL

with

HANSA, VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR, V. H. DESAI
MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR

The Picture ALL-INDIA has been WAITING TO SEE!

Grand Variety Entertainment

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

SUNDAY, 2ND JULY

From 5-30 P. M.

Wonderful Feats of Dhanurvidya

(Art Of Archery)

STOPPING OF PULSE & HEART

BY

PROF. SATYAPAL

DIVINE KATHAK DANCES

BY

KUMARI JAIKOOMARI DEVI AND MASTER HIRALAL
PUPILS OF JAILALJI OF JEYPORE

FALGUN DANCES

BY

YOGEN DESAI AND NAVIN DESAI

NEW TYPE OF DANCES

BY

BABY ANJALLY. GIRBAS BY SHRIMATHI DARU AND HER PARTY

Admission Tickets Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

Tickets can be had and reserved from MAGANLAL BHAGWANJI, DRESSWALA, 75-77 Bhuleshwar. Tel. No. 20009.

● You'll always have a fine, healthy head of hair if you use Brylcreem regularly. For Brylcreem is a first-class dressing — and a splendid hair-tonic too. Its pure, emulsified mineral oils invigorate the scalp. Get a bottle today! From all chemists and leading dealers everywhere.

BRYLCREEM

THE PERFECT HAIR DRESSING

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S DONATION OF RS. 10,000 FOR OLYMPIC VILLAGE

New Committee Elected

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association was held at Lalgir Chambers, Fort, on Monday last. In the absence of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the President, Lt. Col. S. L. Bhatia, a vice-President, took the chair.

ALL-ROUND PROGRESS

The Committee's report showed at all-round progress made by the Association during the year under review. Particular stress is laid on the large number of records broken—as many as fourteen—besides one Bombay and 3 Indian records equalled.

The Western India Badminton Championships, shooting, Wrestling and Lathi Competitions and the single events conducted during the year proved greatly successful

GENEROUS DONATION BY SOONAWALLA TRUST

It is worthy of note that the Allarkhia Rahimtoolla Soonawalla Trust made a generous donation of about Rs. 5,000 to cover the cost of 40 trophies. In addition, they gave away silver and bronze medals to all the successful competitors.

The finances of the Association do not appear to be in a very satisfactory state. After the year's working, there is only a small balance of Rs. 574-2-2 to the credit of the Association. This is entirely due to the lack of public support to athletics in Bombay.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S OFFER

In view of the All-India Games which will be held in Bombay in February next year, the Maharaja of Patiala the new President of the Indian Olympic Association has offered a magnificent donation of Rs. 10,000 for an Olympic Village, to be named Patiala Nagar, where all the athletes from the various parts of the country will be housed. The offer was of course gratefully accepted by the Association.

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee for the coming year was elected as follows:—

President:—Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

Vice-Presidents—Sir Sultan Chinoy, Capt. J. A. D'Souza, Prof. V. G. Rao, Messrs. G. H. Soonawalla, A. A. Jasdanwalla, and S. H. Mehta.

Members:—Lt. Col. S. L. Bhatia, Profs. R. N. Bhagwat, and R. Choksi, Messrs. J. R. D. Tata, Noormahomed Chinoy, S. K. Mukerji, H. I. Rahimtulla, P. R. Bhatt, J. C. Maitra, R. F. S. Talyarkhan, F. W. Thornback, G. Velthorst, S. H. Mehta, S. H. Bhoot, N. V. Sarma, K. F. Golwalla, B. G. Amin, R. G. Nayak and Cyriaco D'Souza.

From the above members two vice-Presidents, one Honorary Secretary and one Treasurer will be elected by the Executive Committee at its first meeting.

SENSATIONAL LOUIS-GALENTO BOUT

Both Hope To Give Knock-Out Blow

NEW YORK, June 27.

Joe Louis and Tony Galento are both confident of an early victory.

Louis says "I expect to win by a knockout and I will try to make it as quick and decisive as possible."

Galento says "I will win by knockout. The first good punch I hit Louis will finish him. I am certain he can't take it in stomach."

A hundred thousand sterling gate is anticipated.—Reuter.

PROPAGATION OF 3 R's IN C. P.

WARDHA, June 28.

The Wardha Municipality has organised a training class for teachers who undertake to teach adults the three R's and train them in citizenship.

It is understood that the Vice-President, Mr. Karandikar, will launch the campaign against illiteracy by opening the classes on July 1 in all the Wards in Hindi, Marathi and Urdu. It is also understood that the C. P. Government will open on July 2nd the first training college here for preparing teachers for the Basic Scheme initiated by Gandhiji through the vernacular medium. —A. P.

Navaneetha Film Company

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELLARY, (By Mail.)

Mr. T. Subramanyam, Assistant Secretary to the Congress Legislative Party, Madras, inaugurated the Navaneetha Film Company at the residence of Mr. K. Narasimha Sastri, advocate. Covers were laid for about 50.

REWARD Rs. 5,000

A unique Scientific Invention our "VELEXO". It makes man feel and look 15 years younger. A surprising increase in vitality and energy within the first 24 hours. If you suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, sickly skin depression and poor sleep, there is a new hope for you of restoring your youthful vigour and vitality through the discovery of Prof. A Parker. Its bleaching effect has well been tried in SWITZERLAND on dry plants and trees before placing into the market. The dry plants and trees became natural green in 7 days. It is an excellent nerve builder which will increase your 10 lbs. weight within one week. It blackens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men. You will feel yourself extraordinarily healthy. Astonishing improvement in your skinny shape shall be an attraction all round you. It will bring back your period of youth. The brilliance and lustre of your face will be the same as in young age when your skin was smooth and fresh. A cash Reward of Rs. 5,000 shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man, or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our wonderful invention. Price Rs. 3 only.

THE BRITISH DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, Post Box No. 21 Delhi.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN ASSAM

POONA, June 28.

The monsoon has been generally active in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Berar and East Central Provinces. Rainfall has also been nearly general in North Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Punjab, Konkan, Mysore, South-east Madras, Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Baluchistan, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast. Day temperatures continued to be appreciably below normal in West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunj twelve inches; Dalhousie three; Bareilly, Muktesar and Honavar two; Hazaribagh, Naya Dumka and Pendra one and a half; Dibrugarh, Daltonganj, Patna, Jagdalpur, Khusha, Trichinopoly, Salem, Anantapur, Cocoanada and Ootacamund one; Shillong, Gorakhpur, Harnai, Simla, Dharampur and Marmagao three quarters.

Forecast:—Until the evening of twenty-ninth. Rainfall will be widespread in Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and along and near the United Provinces Hills, and local in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Central parts of the country and plains of the United Provinces, Konkan, Deccan, South Madras and Mysore. A few falls are also likely in the Punjab, extreme North, North and East Rajputana and North Madras Coast.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.42 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.9 degrees 3.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.4 degrees 4.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 86 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.48 inches

Total rainfall during the year 4.49 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-6-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.92 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 28

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal
Agra	90	80	—	3.4	+1.4
Amraoti	99	75	0.5	2.2	—3.7
Akola	100	75	0.2	2.4	—2.5
Ahmedabad	99	82	—	0.7	—3.3
Ajmer	99	84	T	2.7	+0.1
Ahmednagar	94	74	—	3.2	—1.5
Ambala	89	75	0.4	4.4	+1.3
Allahabad	89	82	T	4.6	+0.4
Benares	93	83	—	5.4	+1.2
Bareilly	88	76	1.8	5.5	+1.1
BOMBAY	99	81	—	4.5	—12.4
Bangalore	82	66	0.4	3.3	+0.6
Bhopal	91	79	0.3	3.4	—
Baroda	98	80	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	81	68	0.1	14.3	+6.8
Bahawalpore	102	83	—	0.1	—0.4
Bijapur	94	71	0.6	3.9	+0.7
Bellary	87	68	0.3	0.9	—0.9
Bhavnagar	102	80	—	0.1	—3.8
Chittagong	86	77	0.7	14.5	—5.0
Calcutta	90	80	—	12.8	+1.9
Cuttack	93	79	—	4.7	—4.3
Cawnpore	90	79	T	4.9	+2.1
Calicut	83	75	T	32.7	+0.3
Colombo	84	76	0.1	6.1	—1.6
Cocoanada	85	75	1.0	2.2	—2.2
Cochin	82	75	0.1	39.8	+13.0
Dehra Dun	92	71	0.4	8.0	+0.5
Delhi	87	79	T	4.3	+1.7
Dehra I. Khan	97	80	—	—	—0.6
Darjeeling	66	56	0.1	20.5	—2.8
Desa	109	82	—	0.1	—1.6
Dalhousie	—	—	3.1	8.5	+3.1
Fort Sandeman	91	75	—	1.1	+0.6
Gorakhpur	92	76	0.7	11.7	+5.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	94	75	T	1.1	—3.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	102	82	—	—	—0.4
Indore	97	79	—	1.5	—3.8
Jhansi	97	—	0.4	4.2	+0.6
Jubbulpore	93	76	—	5.8	—0.6
Jacobabad	105	87	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	99	80	—	1.6	—0.4
Karachi	89	81	T	—	—0.8
Kodaikanal	66	54	T	2.9	—0.9
Khandwa	98	81	0.3	4.5	—0.5
Lucknow	86	77	0.6	7.0	+3.1
Ludhiana	91	78	—	2.1	+0.1
Lahore	100	81	—	2.4	+0.9
Lyallpur	96	82	—	1.3	+0.3
Multan	97	77	0.3	0.8	+0.3
Mysore	86	68	0.7	1.6	—1.3
Madras	93	80	—	1.1	—0.7
Marmagoa	85	75	0.8	25.2	—
Malegaon	96	75	—	3.1	—1.0
Mahableshwar	71	62	0.2	24.8	—16.5
Murree	71	57	+	6.2	+2.8
Mount Abu	82	68	—	0.3	—3.8
Masulipatam	87	77	—	4.0	—0.3
Mandalay	95	80	—	3.1	—3.0
Mangalore	82	75	—	36.7	+2.2
Meerut	—	—	0.3	4.7	+2.1
Mercara	74	64	—	12.1	—12.4
Nagpur	97	74	0.3	5.1	—3.1
Ootacamund	64	51	0.9	6.7	+0.5
Patna	95	80	0.9	9.1	+1.5
Peshawar	97	80	—	—	—0.3
Poona	89	74	—	2.7	—1.8
Pachmarhi	83	73	—	3.7	—5.0
Port Blair	84	74	0.1	20.6	+0.4
Quetta	92	68	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	89	73	+	8.8	—
Rawalpindi	92	73	—	1.5	—0.4
Rangoon	90	78	—	19.0	+2.3
Ratnagiri	86	79	0.1	31.3	+4.4
Rajkot	97	80	—	0.6	—3.3
Sialkot	98	75	—	4.1	+2.0
Srinagar	83	62	—	0.2	—1.1
Sholapur	95	71	0.2	3.4	—1.0
Shillong	73	64	0.9	14.3	—1.3
Simla	68	59	0.7	10.6	+4.4
Surat	91	81	—	0.8	—6.6
Salem	93	72	0.9	3.9	+1.1
Trichinopoly	99	78	1.1	3.7	+2.4
Trivandrum	82	76	T	12.1	—0.7
Vizagapatam	90	80	—	1.6	—3.0

T indicates rainfall of .1 to 4 cents.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED AT COLABA OBSERVATORY

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,670 miles away with the epicentral region near Lat. 11 degrees North and Long. 128 degrees East to the South-east of the Philippine Islands was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 4-44 a.m. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 25th week of 1939, i.e., the week ended 24th June 1939, were as under:—

The total mortality 482 was 45 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 21.6 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 25th week of 1938, viz., 553 and the death rate 24.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 523 and the death rate 23.4.

Out of the total deaths, 132 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 10 attacks and 3 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 642 which compares favourably with that for the 25th week of 1938 viz., 568 and 574 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-1938).

TAGAVI LOANS FOR BORING WELLS

Truth About Terms Of Grant

The Public Relations Officer writes:—

Statements have appeared in some newspapers that the Tagavi loans for boring wells on sites indicated by the late Water Diviner, Major C. A. Pogson, were granted by Government on the understanding that such loans would not be recovered, if water was not found. These are incorrect. What the Government did was that it undertook to refund, in the case of total failure of a well half the expenditure incurred by a cultivator in excavating a well on the site selected by the Water Diviner subject to the limit of Rs. 4000. Total failure was held to imply failure to strike any water at all within a limit of 60 feet, provided the work was done within 12 months.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST MEETING

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the election by the Chamber of Commerce of Mr. J. S. Kerr to act as a Trustee during the absence on leave of Mr. W. A. Bell was recorded.

The Chairman informed the Board that the accounts for the year ended 31st March 1939 had been closed and showed a surplus of Rs. 5.11 lakhs, including Rs. 20,000 under the Pilotage Account. The total revenue for the year under General Account amounted to Rs. 233.46 lakhs, or Rs. 2.65 lakhs more than the Revised Estimates, while the total actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 228.55 lakhs, or Rs. 2.34 lakhs less than the Revised Estimates.

The Board approved a procedure based on the policy adopted by Government in respect of State Railways and Government servants generally, to govern the grant of permission to employees to stand for election to Provincial Legislatures and Local Bodies.

The following items of expenditure were sanctioned:—

Rs. 18,000 for the purchase of rails and fishplates required for laying railway sidings to serve new leaseholds on the Mazagaon-Sewri Reclamation

Rs. 12,660 for the purchase of wheel tyres and boiler tubes for renewal of 'A' and 'H' class locomotives including the cost of fitting.

Subject to the sanction of Government, the Trustees agreed to an exchange of land at Chaupati Bunder in connection with a Municipal scheme of widening the road and constructing a footpath at the junction of Walkeshwar and Chaupati Roads.

A 30-year lease of about 1,073 square yards of land at Reay Road was granted to the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company for a petrol service station.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT STATISTICAL INFORMATION

There appears to be some misapprehension regarding the statistical information contained in the press note recently issued reviewing the work of the Local Fund Audit Department for the year 1937-38. The Report of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts deals with the audit based mostly on the accounts of the previous year i.e., 1936-37. The arrears of taxes and dues of the municipalities shown in the press note, therefore, relate to the year 1936-37 and not to the year 1937-38.

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the First and Final Examinations of the Registered Accountants held under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, in April 1939:—

FIRST EXAMINATION

1 Mr. K F Birdy, 2 D E Contractor 3 V D Dalal, 4 D G Joshi B.A., 5 C E Kamath, 6 R N Katrak, 7 H K Khandalawalla, 8 A N Lilani, 9 V M Makidalai, 10 G E Marawala, 11 N A Mukundan, 12 B K Naik, 13 R J Patel, 14 S B Shah, 15 S T Shah, 16 B J Suntook, 17 M S Nevaskar.

FINAL EXAMINATION

1 Mr. S K Billimoria, 2 R A Champ, 3 G. P. Ministry, 4 Narayan 5 B T Shah, 6 Y P Sreen, 7 V S Venkatateshan.

The total number of candidates who passed in the First Examination is 60, of which 17 students, out of 32 sent up by this Institute, have come out successful, thus showing a result of 53 per cent.

The total number of candidates achieving complete pass at the Final Examination is 18, of which 7 students out of 12 sent up by this Institute, were able to pass thus showing a result of 58 per cent.

This Institute presents the largest number of students every year for the R A. First and Final Examinations, and claims the largest number of passes.

PUNJAB GOVT. AND PRINCES' PROTECTION

Sardar Sant Singh On Metamorphosis Of Sikandar Regime

LYALLPUR, June 27.

"Facts are abundantly clear that such steps taken by the Punjab Government cannot but lead to the conclusion that the Unionist Government is steadily undergoing a metamorphosis and will soon appear in its true colours of a Muslim League Government," observes Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A. (Central), in a Press statement regarding the enforcement of the Princes' Protection Act by the Punjab Government.

He adds: "What responsibility the Punjab Government has to discharge towards the States in India is quite obscure to us—politicians in India. Surely the Government of India Act, 1935, has placed no such responsibility on any Provincial Government, or even on the Federal Government. It has been reserved to the Crown Representative alone. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan's assumption of guardianship of the States can only be explained on the ground that Sir Sikandar feels very keenly about the predicament of a Muslim State in Deccan being a good Muslim himself. It is well-known that since his return from Sholapur he has evinced a much greater interest in Hyderabad than he did before. It may be a coincidence."

Sardar Sant Singh ridicules the arguments advanced by the Government for bringing States like Patiala, Bikaner, and Bahawalpur under the "protecting wings" "The communique," he concludes, "is significantly silent whether any request has been received from these administrations, or from any of their rulers by the Punjab Government. I wonder if it is so." —United Press.

COMMUNAL CLASHES IN DHAMTARI

Several Arrests Made: Situation Under Control

NAGPUR, June 28.

Two police Sub-Inspectors, six constables, seven Hindus and seven Muslims have been injured in communal clashes at Dhamtari, according to a press statement issued by the District Magistrate of Raipur, states "The Daily News" correspondent.

The situation is now under control and there is no cause for anxiety. Mahant Laxminarayandas, Secretary of the Raipur D.C.C., is at present at Dhamtari endeavouring to restore harmony between the two communities. The injuries are reported to be slight.

Several arrests have been made by the police following reports of stray assaults at Dhamtari according to another unofficial report.—A. P.

MADRAS PRESSMEN CONVICTED

MADRAS, June 28.

Thirty-seven workers of the "Indian Express" arrested yesterday in connection with the strike were sentenced to different terms by the Magistrate to-day.

Some of them were convicted under sub-Section 19 of Section 71 of the City Police Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Several were convicted under Section 143, I.P.C. and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court.

The rest were convicted under Section 341, I.P.C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

All accused had to execute a personal bond of Rs. 20 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

MORE ARRESTS

Six more strikers arrested today were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, in default one week's simple imprisonment. They had to execute a bond of Rs. 50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary of the Madras Press Workers' Union, arrested yesterday at the Congress Socialist Party Office, was produced before the Magistrate to-day on charges under sub-Sections 11 and 19 of Section 71 of the City Police Act and Sections 143 and 341, I.P.C. He was released on bail, on furnishing two securities of Rs. 200 each. The case comes for hearing to-morrow.—United Press.

MONGHYR, June 27.—It is understood that as a result of rent reduction operations under Section 112-A of the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act the annual rent of Rs. 40,000 collected from 31 out of 87 villages in the Monghyr Khas Mahal has been reduced to Rs. 10,472.—United Press.

Section 144 In Hyderabad

Unabated Tension In City: Chief Magistrate Tours Affected Areas

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June, 27.

Following upon this morning's incidents arising out of the death last night of a Sikh, tension in certain localities in the city is unabated. A few stray assaults are reported.

The Chief City Magistrate toured the affected areas this evening and later issued an order under Section 145 (corresponding to Section 144 in British India) which will remain in force till noon on Friday next.—A. P.

TRIAL OF ARYA SATYAGRAHIS

AURANGABAD, June 28.

Replies of only 200 Satyagrahis have been recorded so far after a week's trial in the case wherein Mahashe Krishna, Sixth Dictator of the Aryan Satyagraha, with 780 others is being tried in the New Jail before Nawab Sardar Jung Bahadur, Special Magistrate.

Mr. Siddiq Rizir, Police Inspector, was the only witness examined. He deposed regarding the circumstances of the arrest and charged them on three counts.

Mahashe Krishna replying to the Magistrate while affirming that he and his volunteers came only for offering Satyagraha denied the charges against them preferred by the Police. Identical replies were given by the other Satyagrahis. The case is expected to conclude in about ten days time.

Pandit Karamchand and 24 others including three Sikhs belonging to Mahashe Krishna's jatha have been unconditionally released yesterday by the authorities on medical grounds on account of their old age, as all of them are aged above 60.

A Manmad message says:—

According to a statement of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti, Barrister Vinayakrao, President of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Nizamrajya, Hyderabad, Eighth Dictator, if offering Satyagraha on July 22 with a large jatha.

Sixtyfour Arya Satyagrahis under Mr. Bakhsistram of Dinanagar proceeded yesterday to Bejapur a border village of the Nizam State, 57 more following him to-day.—United Press.

Abdur Rahman Siddiqui For Bombay

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, M.L.A. left Calcutta this afternoon to Bombay to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League which begins on July 2. At this meeting Mr. Siddiqui will present his report as the head of the League's Palestine Delegation. He will also address several public meetings on Palestine in Bombay. —A.P.

RAMDURG INQUIRY

Durbar Agrees To R... Events Up To 9th ... To Justice Dav...

RAMDURG, ...

It is understood that ... durg Durbar, responding ... popular demand, has ... refer the events upto ... April to the inquiry ju...

The enquiry by Mr. Ju... var will begin in the ... Court on July 1st.

It is understood that the ... has briefed Mr. Lele, a Bel...aum Pleader, while the people are organising a Legal Advice Committee.—A.P.

Committee Holds Terms Of Reference Unsatisfactory

HUBLI, June 28.

The Ramdurg Inquiry Assistance Committee met here and adopted a resolution opining that the terms of reference announced in the notification by the Ramdurg Durbar are wholly inadequate unsatisfactory and extremely disappointing.

By another resolution the Committee empowered the Executive Committee to collect funds to meet the expenses of the enquiry and take such steps as are necessary to facilitate the Enquiry Committee's work.—United Press.

Heated Discussion In Ujjain Municipality

(From A Correspondent)

UJJAIN, June 28.

The general meeting of the Ujjain Municipal Board was held on June 26, with Rai Bahadur Lalchand Sethi in the chair when a resolution thanking His Highness for the conferring of the new constitution was put before the House by the President, but Mr. Hirwey objected to such a proposal coming from the chair. Pt. Shankar Prasad Bhargava then moved the resolution. A heated discussion ensued.

The resolution was put to vote and passed by 11 in favour and against Mr. Hirvey and his pal voted against the resolution.

Quick relief from Sore Throats!

At the first signs of a sore throat, gargle immediately with Milton. Gargle again a few hours later if the pain persists. *Within half a day* Milton will clear up the most irritating throat. Keep Milton always in the house for full protection against sore throat and all the diseases that enter by the throat. A clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 13, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 11, 1358
Parsi: Deh 27, 1308
Hightide: 10-56 22-32
Lowtide: 4-00 16-58
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 20m
S. S. 'Strathallan' with English mails due at 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, July 1.

S. S. 'Strathmore' with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DR. ASHRAF'S LECTURE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union, a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. K. M. Ashraf, Member of the A. I. C. C. on 'Communalism', to-day (Thursday). Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, will preside. Place: Blavatsky Lodge. Time: 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATI SAMAJ

His Highness Sir Tukojirao Maharaja Holkar, has donated Rs. 1,500 to the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay. At a meeting held at Shree Madhao Maharaja Scindia Hall on the 18th June, a resolution was passed thanking His Highness for his munificence.

Another resolution expressing filicitations of the Samaj on the occasion of the thirty-first birthday of His Highness Maharajasaheb of Baroda, wishing long life and prosperous reign was passed. Message conveying greetings was sent to His Highness

HINDI NIGHT SCHOOL

The Free Hindi Night School, Kamatipura (5th Lane) was started a quarter and a year ago and since then it has imparted a knowledge of Hindi through Telugu and Marathi to as many as hundred pupils and even at present the number on the roll is over forty. It is running regularly, steering clear its way through many difficulties.

FREE PALI CLASS

Under the auspices of the Bahujana-Vihara, Poibavdi-Parel, Bombay, Syt. Dharmananda Kosambi, director of the institution, is conducting a free class in Pali at the Vihara specially for the benefit of M.A. students who have taken up the study of Pali. Other students can also join the class, provided they have a sufficient grounding in Pali. The class is held daily from 8 to 9 a.m., except on Saturdays and Sundays. All students will have to make their own lodging and boarding arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Everybody Sing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"One Fatal Night" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"You're A Sweetheart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sant Tukaram" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR —"Wuthering Heights" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trouble Brewing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Let Us Live" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Oklahoma Kid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m
DIAMOND—"Thunder" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Jawahar Visits Vanguard Studio

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, Secretary of the States' Peoples' Conference paid a visit to the Vanguard Studios at Thakurdwar on Wednesday afternoon.

He was receiveded by Mr. J. C. Sanghavi, the Proprietor and posed for special photographs.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS AT VILE PARLE

A public reception will be given to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose by Vile Parle Municipality at Tilak Mandir at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

A public meeting has also been arranged under the joint auspices of Congress Socialist Party and Lokmanya Seva Sangh at 8-45 a.m. at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle on the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Japan per s.s. 'Brisbane Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 and 11 a.m. respectively on Friday, the 30th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 5 p.m. respectively on Saturday, the 1st July 1939.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS

The Thirty-ninth Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was celebrated by the Catholic Staff of the Bombay Port Trust on Sunday, the 25th instant at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Girgaum, and was largely attended. The sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Mgr. D. Remedios.

SMTI SITADEVI

Smti. Sitadevi, editor of "Mahila", a Hindi monthly magazine of Calcutta, is now in Bombay, and is putting up at Shastri Hall, Grant Road. She will stay in the city for about 10 days.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Colombo for Bombay via ports of call on 28th June, 1939 and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, 2nd July 1939.

TARABAUG ADDRESS TO SUBHAS BOSE

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Tarabaug Estate Snaha Samvardhak Mandal to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will address the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING IN 'G' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting of the Citizens of this Ward will be held at the Palanji Sojpal Building to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. when Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose will address the meeting and inaugurate the activities of the newly elected Council of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee.

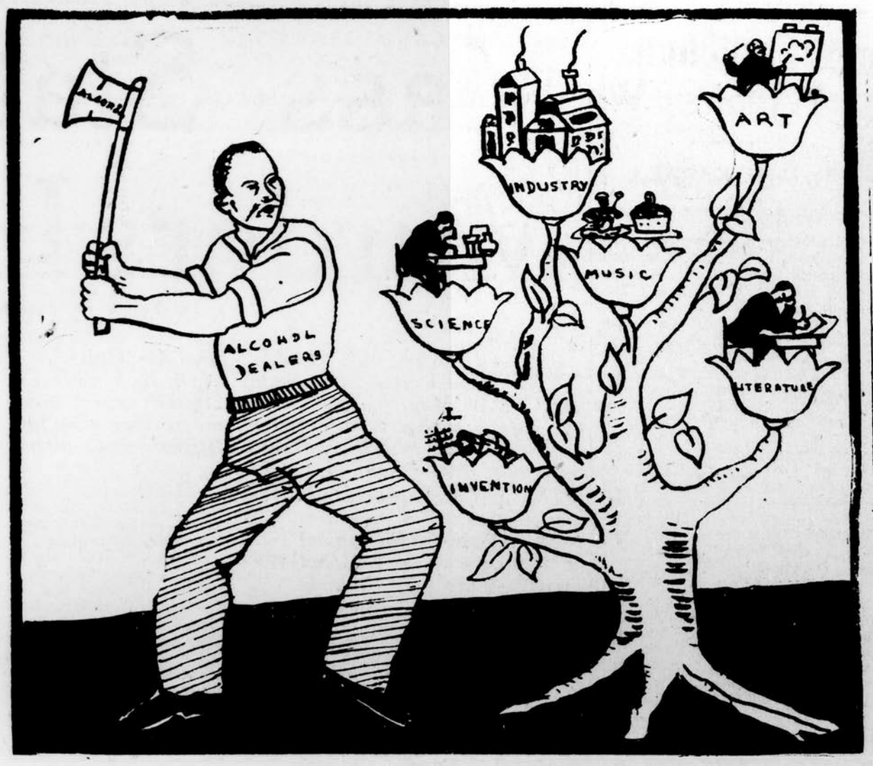
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE

A mass public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at Minara Masjid, Corner of Pydhownie Road, Mohamedali Road, Bombay at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee appointed by the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League to explain to the people why the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League disapproved the Urdu National Course published by Jamia Millia, Delhi. Maulvi Abdul Rauf Khan will preside.

Ranjitsingh Anniversary At Lahore

LAHORE, June 28.

A huge procession about two miles long was taken out in connection with Maharaja Ranjitsingh's centenary celebrations which conclude to-morrow. About two lakhs of Sikhs and over 100 Hindu and Sikh Associations, Boy Scouts, girls and students with bands participated. A portrait of Maharaja Ranjitsingh was carried in a carriage drawn by four richly caparisoned horses. The procession started from Shahidganj and paraded through decorated streets of the city.—United Press.



Poster depicting evils of Trade in alcohol.

RULES UNDER PROHIBITION

European Association Deputation To Premier

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A deputation of the European Association waited upon the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in the absence of the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Excise Minister, who is at present in Poona.

The deputationists urged their view point with regard to the rules to be framed by Government to govern the issue of permits to non-Asiatics from 1st August, 1939, when Prohibition comes into force in the city of Bombay.

It is understood that the deputationists urged the necessity for extending the scope of the permits in the matter of liquor to be allowed to permit holders.

The Prime Minister gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputationists and promised to place their view points before the Excise Minister under whose portfolio Prohibition came.

The Prime Minister is understood to have further stated that a final decision on the matter would be taken in due course after the matter had been fully considered by the full Cabinet.—

Bombay Ministers At Poona

POONA, June 28.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister and the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, arrived here to-day from Bombay.—United Press.

Kher For Poona

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, left for Poona this evening. He will return to Bombay on June 30 to deliver the Convocation address of the S. N. D. T. University.

Mahatma Gandhi will also be present on the occasion.

Assam Premier At Wardha

WARDHA, June 28.

The Hon Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, who arrived here this morning, visited Maganwadi. He was taken round the various departments and shown the working of the Village Industries Association by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the Association.

Mr. Bardoloi will address the students of Nava Bharat Vidyalaya this afternoon and visit the school of basic education at Shegon to study the Wardha Scheme.

He leaves for Assam to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail.—United Press.

CEYLON INDIAN DELEGATION

Entertained By Indian Merchants Chamber

Mr. H. M. Desai, the President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon who is on a visit to Bombay was invited by the Indian Mer-

Mr. Harilal M. Desai.

chants Chamber on Tuesday evening to address the Committee on the affairs of Indians in Ceylon.

After Mr. J. C. Setalvad the President welcomed Mr. Desai and Mr. Kunjiraman, Mr. Desai in a very brief speech narrated the growing anti-Indian feelings, and the necessity of combating the menacing situation.

Mr. Desai mainly spoke on the existing Indo-Ceylon trade relations, and refuted the plea, that India in view of her having a favourable balance of trade with Ceylon should not offend Ceylon by protesting against the Ceylon legislations. Such an impression, said Mr. Desai, was fostered only by a few interested people in Ceylon; but he was opinion that if India at all embarked on an economic warfare, it would be Ceylon that would stand to lose more than India.

Mr. Desai thanked the Indian Merchants Chamber for evincing keen interest in the affairs of 8 lacs of Indian national in Ceylon and expected that with their full co-operation; Ceylon would visualise the position and revise her policy of organised Anti-Indian drive.

AJMER P. C. C. WALK-OUT AND ITS SEQUEL

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, (By Mail).

A requisition meeting of the Ajmer P. C. C. was held on 14th June. Out of 49 elected members 34 were present in the meeting. On the eve of the meeting four signatories to the requisition were disqualified on the plea that they were not habitual khaddar wearers. No explanation was called from them before the meeting was held.

It will be remembered that the requisition meeting was called to discuss no-confidence motion on the president of the P. C. C. and the invitations for participating in the meeting extended to them were cancelled telegraphically on the 11th June, 1939. A point of order was raised by one member that the meeting was "ultra vires."

WALK-OUT.

But this point of order was called out of order by the president; 18 members walked-out as a protest.

Those who walked out had given on the 20th July another requisition to discuss the ruling of the president. But the secretary has refused to call the meeting.

This act of the secretary is being resented to by the members as he has no other option but to call the meeting. Now the requisitionists themselves are calling the meeting as provided in the constitution.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Prof. Ranga's Plea For Appointment Of Committee

BOMBAY, June 28.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) and Vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, met Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, this morning and discussed with him the need for establishment of an Agricultural Planning Committee to develop a well-thought out plan for rural development.

KISANS & CONGRESS

It is learnt that the manner of improving the relation between the Provincial Congress Committees and the Kisan Sabhas was also discussed so that the conflicts that arise to-day may be minimised.

Prof. Ranga is understood to have also pleaded for treating Kisan prisoners as political prisoners and also to have mentioned the frequency of lathi-charges on peaceful Kisans, particularly in South India and wanted prevention of their recurrence.

WATER SCARCITY IN CITY

Bombay May Have To Go On Short Rations

If it does not rain in the next few days, there will be a serious shortage of water supply in Bombay city. The Tansa Lake which is the main source of water supply has a capacity of 35,604 million gallons when full.

Last year about this time, 33 inches of rain was recorded in the Tansa Lake with 23,649 million gallons of water. This year so far, only 4.70 inches of rain is recorded in Tansa Lake with the result that the water level has gone to 9,226 million gallons only, which mean that it is about one fourth of the total quantity. If rain does not fall soon, the municipal executive will have to take serious steps to curtail water supply. At present, building operations, watering of the roads and fires consume a large quantity of water, and if things do not improve, the municipal executive will be at the wit's end to cope with the situation.

AMENDMENTS TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ACT

Conference With Ministers At Poona

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A conference to consider certain important amendments to the present Bombay University Act with a view to run the University on a more systematic line is to take place to-morrow at 12 noon at the Council Hall, Poona

Those who will participate in the Conference are the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and Minister in charge of Education, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary for Education, and the Secretary to Government Educational Department on the one side and the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and one or two others representing the University on the other.

The Registrar of the University will also be present.

The Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar of the University have already left for Poona this evening. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi is leaving to-morrow morning.

INDIAN STARCH INDUSTRY

Must Be Protected In Its Infancy

CALCUTTA, June 28.

In the course of a Press statement on the Indian Starch Industry, Mr. Karamchand Thapar, business magnate of Calcutta, refutes the suggestions made by foreign interests that the claim of the Indian Starch Industry for protection have been very much exaggerated and says that the industry is yet in its infancy in India and if it is to stand foreign competition it must have some amount of protection afforded to it because of foreign dumping which was being done for purpose of killing the Indian industry.

As regards the ability of the Indian Starch Industry to meet the Indian demand for starch Mr. Thakar says that the total consumption of starch in India amounts to 36,000 tons on an average. To produce this quantity of starch not more than 72,000 tons of maize are required against the total Indian production of 20,00,000 tons of maize.

As a matter of fact with sufficient protection it would be possible for the Indian Starch Industry to meet the full requirements of the country without in any way depending on foreign maize.—United Press.

BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY'S PROFITS

The 20th annual ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Bombay Uganda Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's registered office on Wednesday evening when Mr. Navinchandra Maftlal presided.

The year's report was submitted by the Directors who declared a profit of Rs. 1,15,278-2-8 to which was added Rs. 3,149-6-3 from the previous year. A dividend of Rs. 5 per share on 3,000 fully paid-up shares amounting to Rs. 15,000 was declared. Also a dividend of Rs. 4 per share on 16,955 partly paid-up shares amounting to Rs. 67,812 was announced.

The Directors placed on record their deep sense of loss suffered by the Board and the Company by the sudden and premature death of their colleague Mr. Bansukhla Maftlal, which took place at Nadiad on the 6th July 1938.

The Directors have donated on behalf of the Company 600 shillings (Rs. 400) to the charity fund of the Zango Ginning Pool in Uganda.

THEN o-o-oh!
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939

THE LESSON OF BIHTA

Wisdom after the event is doubtless a poor substitute for wisdom before it but it is any day better than never learning wisdom. This truth deserves to be borne in mind by the Railway Board and the Government of India in considering the just published report of the Pacific Locomotive Committee, appointed in July 1938. It may be remembered that the Thom Report, which investigated the Bihta railway disaster of July 1937, recommended, among other things, that the design and continued purchase of the X. B. class of locomotives, whose defects were largely responsible for the disaster, should be the subject of a searching expert inquiry. It was in pursuance of this recommendation that Government appointed the Committee whose report is just published. Most of the Committee's recommendations are highly technical but we shall consider here only the principal ones of general interest.

Warning Not Heeded

The Committee, which consisted of four Europeans and one Indian, partially justifies the Railway Board's policy in purchasing X B and other X class engines, the justification being that the defects of such engines and the special conditions for their general use could not be anticipated at the outset. Probably if the trials of the new type of engines were strict, and thorough, the conditions for their use could have been better studied and fulfilled. The Consulting Engineers had themselves advised caution in purchase until the new engines had proved themselves in service but the Railway Board did not heed the warning. However, the main question now is what is to be done with the many engines of the X type purchased by the Board. The Committee suggests that if certain changes are effected in the engines, and more attention is paid to the track, the engines can be made safe and serviceable. And it recommends that the 45 miles per hour speed limit conditionally imposed on these engines by the Railway Board be retained until the Committee's recommendations are carried out. It all looks like making the best of a bad job, but that is better than letting the job remain bad or get worse.

Building Locomotives In India

Some good may yet come out of the evil and necessity may stimulate research in India in railway engineering. The Committee points out that some appreciable research has already been done in India but suggests that a great deal more is necessary to give effect to its recommendations. Indeed, without more research, says the Committee, its "recommendations could not have been made so confidently, having regard to all the prevailing circumstances." It is to be hoped that Indians will be given their due place in the Research Section. More important are the Committee's recommendations on the construction of locomotives in India. It says: "We have considered the possibility of India eventually designing and building her own engines, in which even the Consulting Engineers in London would be relieved of all responsibility, except for such purpose of consultation that may at the time be required. While we realise that it will be necessary also to collect a staff of designers and engineers in India, we feel, that, in keeping with the general policy of encouraging industrial development, steady progress is likely to be made in undertaking more and more work of this nature. If this policy is brought to fruition, the prudent course would be to build engines of a type which has been well tried out; it would be undesirable to commence with new types, in connection with which the experience and services of the Consulting Engineers would still be required." Construction of locomotives is not altogether new in India. The workshops at Ajmere of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have long been building a few metre gauge engines annually. Though to some extent the work is assembling of parts purchased from abroad, it also consists, as the Committee acknowledges, "of a substantial volume of manufacture." The Committee adds: "We can well envisage the extension of this practice to a certain number of broad gauge engines at one of the major works, such as Jamalpur on the E. I. R., which, with the necessary additional equipment, should be able to handle such an undertaking." If Government and the Railway Board take up the suggestion seriously, they can give a good impetus to this important manufacturing enterprise.

Menacing Situation

The Japanese General in Tientsin has graciously agreed to modify somewhat the methods that his soldiers have so far been pursuing. There is to be no stripping of unfortunate Britons. And we note that foodstuffs, too, have been allowed to enter the Concession in larger quantities. But General Homma has made it clear that he expects a price for these mercies. And the price is British co-operation with the Japanese in establishing the "New Order." This disposes of Mr. Chamberlain's persistent hope that the Tientsin dispute is only local. General Homma's demand is supported by the Japanese Government themselves who, according to a Tokyo report, have already intimated to Britain one of the items which specifically constitute "co-operation in establishing the 'New Order'." It is that Britain should not support Chinese currency. Reuter understands that the British Government cannot accede to this demand. If this is true—and let us earnestly hope it is true—the Anglo-Japanese conversations at Tokyo will fail.

But, in the meantime, the Anglo-Japanese situation has taken a worse and graver turn through Japan's attitude in Swatow and her determination to occupy two other Treaty Ports. A demand, backed by concentration of warships, has also been made for the withdrawal of foreign shipping and nationals from these ports. This demand has been rejected by all the Powers, including America. The situation in Swatow is even more critical owing to the rejection by Japan of the British request to allow foreign shipping to enter the harbour and to the reported decision of the British naval authorities to escort merchantmen into the harbour. It is obvious that the Japanese have lost their reason and are madly intent upon starting a fire and playing with it, unless they get what they have practically proclaimed they want. For the Powers and particularly for Britain there is no alternative to surrender save drastic action. The London "Times" solemnly warns Japan that "the patience of the British public is not inexhaustible." Japan will not take the warning. It remains to be seen whether the British Government justifies it.

A Question Of Time

A strong case was made out at the A.I.C.C. meeting for making Andhra into a separate province. But it was a superfluous task. Congressmen have long recognised the need for provinces on the linguistic basis and have adopted the principle in forming Congress provinces. The Madras Legislative Assembly has already adopted a resolution demanding the creation of a separate province for Andhra at an early date and correspondence is going on on this subject between the Madras Premier and the British Government. But as the latter is to take the initiative in such a matter, there may be still a long delay in conceding the demand. And it will not be wise for any Congress Cabinet to precipitate a constitutional crisis because of such delay. The formation of Andhra and Karnatak into separate provinces is now only a question of time and it behoves the people concerned to be patient in the matter.

Foreign Affairs

By D. F. KARAKA

Not so many years ago when an Englishwoman, Miss Sherwood was knocked down from her bicycle by Indians at Amritsar, English public opinion was outraged beyond all expression and General Dyer, amidst the applause of Britain, promulgated his famous crawling order, whereby any Indian wishing to walk across the lane where Miss Sherwood fell had to crawl on all fours. To-day at Tientsin, we have seen the more humiliating spectacle of Englishmen being stripped by the Japanese to provide amusement for the Japanese and all that the Prime Minister could say in the House of Commons was that the position is "not clear." Is this the only answer that Mr. Chamberlain can give to an outraged Britain?

* * * *

What has happened to make Britain humble itself before the very same Asiatics, whom they held in contempt only a few years ago? The truth is that Britain can no longer look upon Tientsin as an isolated incident. What the British Prime Minister can say about Japan, would have its repercussion in Berlin and Rome and Britain is still not in a position to offend the Axis Powers until it has made up its mind, whether to sign the Soviet Pact or "appease" further to the demands of Herr Hitler.

* * * *

It is obvious now that Mr. Chamberlain's Government is playing for time in which the enthusiasm of the people to sign the military pact with Soviet Russia will die down. If Mr Chamberlain can successfully manoeuvre to convince Britain that Hitler has no other serious intentions in Europe, he might be able to avoid signing the pact with the Soviet and thereby save his class from the inevitable influence of Communism in Europe.

* * * *

It is reliably understood that Mr. Chamberlain would prefer to call a European Economic Conference, preferably without Russia, rather than align himself permanently on the side of Communism. The recent Tientsin moves are, therefore, backed up by Berlin because it would cause

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

Mass Statistical Murders In Germany

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, (By Air Mail).

The new census in Germany which took place on the 17th of May this year, as one would expect, was not only a purely administrative undertaking. On the contrary it had to fulfil certain motives and plans, especially in the field of politics.

This so-called purely administrative information has been dictated by the logical consequence of the national socialist ideology which, with complete disregard and fanaticism, aims at realising its own plans. In this case, it was the question of creating an impression or rather the question of underlining and hoodwinking world public opinion to the belief in the so-called existing uniform and compact national character of the German Reich.

★

The tactics employed during the latest census in no way differs from the tactics made use of by the pre-war and after-war German Governments before the advent of Herr Hitler. These are the tactics of the Prussian Junkers, namely, the use of terror and threats, cunningness and the centuries old practice of falsification of the actual state of affairs. The hypocrisy of the Prussian Junkers went even to the length of making use of pseudo-scientific methods to suit their objective.

★

The national socialist doctrinarianism relies for its theory of population on the concession of precedence to the racial and national elements in the grouping of the ethnic mass asserting that they are hereditary and unchangeable. These elements stick in the individuals independent of the conditions in which they and themselves. Further they are independent of the circumstances in which they have to be confirmed if necessary. The fundamentals of the national socialist doctrine regarding race and nation are: The Will of God, Language, Blood, Spirit and Birth. The erasing of these characteristic marks or their deformation by ignorance or by force is something immoral as being against the law of nature. These are the gospel words of Hitler. Let us see how these high-sounding words are translated into actual practice.

★

The tactics and techniques employed during the latest census in this Totalitarian State give the true answer. The formula employed to disclose the national adherence stands in open contrast to the declared moral precepts of the Fuehrer. The last census demonstrated that the Germans had no intention to find out the actual position of their own nationals but that it was a question of increasing the number of the so-called "German" elements and at the same time of reducing to the minimum the number of the minorities in Germany. To introduce a "form" for filling in the title of nationality based on direct "declaration of will" is against the principles of approved statistical methods and must lead to results previously aimed at. It is sufficient to underline the position of the Polish population in Germany in order to understand what value should be placed on "the declared will." In the first place this "declaration of will" is undermined by the economic and political situation of the Polish population in Germany. To this must be added the missing guarantee for the secrecy of the census. Besides "the declaration of will" is easily influenced by the census officers by threats of reprisals according to the well-known principles of the Prussian school and all these the minority populations know only too well. To the census forms are attached additional forms "for the purpose of settling the citizens' obligations towards the State." These are suggestive examples of the plans which have been worked out after years of experience in such a precise form that even ordinarily educated people and those who are prepared to stand on their rights would be led into errors with results as desired by the organisers of the census.

★

To this group of statistical methods in Germany belongs the statistical division of the Polish language group by the introduction of a "double language" group. In order to reduce the numbers of the Polish ethnical group in Germany, the census introduced separate languages like "mazurian," "kashubian" and in Silesia "water Polish." These are dialectical declinations of the Polish language and the population speaking them really belong to the Polish group. But even the division of languages was not enough for the census organisers, fearing that it may not give them the required results. Hence they fell upon the plan of introducing a title of double language groups, e.g. "Polish-German," "Mazuro-German," "Kashubo-German" and so on. This idea is apparently completely arbitrary and misleading from actual reality. Every person who lives in a foreign country generally speaking has a knowledge of the language of the country in which he lives. If somebody goes to China and learns the Chinese language, by this fact he does not become a Chinaman, nor does he lose his own nationality. For the census officers in Germany if anybody declares that he knows the German language in addition to his own mother tongue, that is enough to class him as a "German national"! This is in no way considered to be against the Hitler gospel about the immorality of the deformation of the national characteristics and marks.

★

By such methods, it is possible to wipe out on "paper" thousands and hundreds of thousands of individuals belonging to a particular group of nationality. And that is what has actually happened in Germany. The "artificial and paper" disappearance of Polish elements in Germany is best illustrated by the German census as follows:—

In 1910 there were 1¼ million Poles in Germany i.e. within the area of the Reich as it is actually at present with the exception of Austria and protectorate of Czecho-Slovakia. In 1925 they appeared in the census as 800 thousand only. In 1933 their num-

(Continued on page 11, col. 3)

POLAND will never agree to accept such statistics (about Polish population in Germany) and will defend the national interests of her minority in Germany.

Frankly Speaking . . .

Japanese Genius

Japanese aeroplanes may or may not have vanquished the Russian "raiders" on the Mongolian border, but Japanese propagandists have certainly attacked with good effect the imagination of their victims all the world over. The world staggers and reveis under the repeated and intensive raids of these wildly resourceful gentlemen. During the last three or four days they have daily helped, at an average, a dozen or so Japanese aeroplanes to challenge Russian swarms of fifty to hundred—even more than a hundred—aeroplanes to shoot down three or four times their own full strength and beat the rest back with the loss of a couple of Japanese aeroplanes. During these days, the Russians must have lost—at the hands of these propagandists—something like three hundred aeroplanes and the Japanese no more than fifteen or twenty! War time propaganda means the suspension of all standards of ethics and truth. But not even a war-time Northcliffe could have dreamt of going all out and executing such flights of achievement as, for example, three Japanese aeroplanes engaging 60 of the enemy and bringing down over a dozen without any loss! Manchukuan headquarters and the Domei Agency between them have actually carried out the dream feat. We may suffer from terribly excessive strain on our imaginations. But we must offer these propaganda geniuses our congratulations — wondering at the same time whether the Japanese have now completely lost not only their sense of proportion but their entire reason.

U. S. A. And Far East

Mr. Cordell Hull has stated at a Press Conference that the United States are not considering "taking action on broader lines in the Far East." This sounds disappointing because the challenge of Japan is as much to the United States as to any other country and to Democracy. On the other hand, however, a commentator in a Washington paper reports that the U. S. A. Government are discussing the possibility of sending the United States Fleet to Far Eastern waters "to curb aggressive tendencies." We hope the report is true. We also hope that the discussion will end in the decision to send the Fleet. It is very important that Japan, encouraged, on the one hand, by British weakness and, on the other, by Axis incitements, should be made to realise that she is up against not only Britain and France but also against America. Nor is this all. The United States owe it to themselves and to democracy to do something substantial for China in her struggle against the aggressor.

Smoking In Jails

The Sixth All-India Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons is reported to have disapproved of the idea to allow prisoners to smoke, though the U. P. Government have already started an experiment of permitting long term prisoners to smoke, as a concession to good behaviour, Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary for Jails, U. P. Government, has issued a statement on this subject wherein he points out how in many jails in Western countries permitting prisoners to smoke has been attended with very encouraging results and how in India a similar concession may be tried, if only as a virtue of necessity in view of the extreme commonness of the offence of illicit smoking in jails. It is difficult to dogmatise on such a subject, but the U. P. experiment deserves to be watched with sympathy.

Girls Penalised For Boys' Crimes

The Christ Church College, Cawnpore, has been closed to women students on the ground that the college boys and outsiders are known to have harassed the girls. In a statement the Principal says: "Throughout 1938 mischievous people in Cawnpore had been busy making continuance of their study at the college by women students more and more difficult. I have intercepted a large number of anonymous letters addressed to the girls in the college in the most indecent and filthy of terms. I have also a letter from the Superintendent of Police saying that he repeatedly received complaints from the Employers' Association that the students of two Cawnpore colleges have insulted and caused annoyance to lady typists on their way to the offices." These facts are most deplorable, no doubt, but the action of the Principal in putting a ban on women is certainly not warranted by the circumstances. Indeed, the indiscipline of the boys is a censure on the college authorities themselves. And, in any case, why should girl students, who have only recently been allowed admission in mixed colleges, be penalized for the misdeeds of men students and outsiders? Such bans and restrictions can only mean a set-back to the progress of girls' education.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Ingratitude is always ready to offer some kind of excuse.

Even a woman's club isn't expected to hit what it aims at.

The nearer the roof a man lives the better outlook he has.

Eggs will keep better if laid in a cool place. Show this to your hens.

When passenger trains are telescoped the passengers are likely to see stars.

There may be a time for all things, but the wise man tackles only one thing at a time.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

General Homma, however, declared that the general restrictions would continue until Britain changed her attitude towards events in the Far East and ceased to support Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and co-operated with the Japanese in establishing a "new order."

—Tientsin Report.

* * *

The apparent struggle between the Right and the Left in the Congress is, according to Mr. M. N. Roy, basically a struggle between the leadership and the rank and file.

And, of course, the real struggle between the Right and the Left in the Congress is basically a struggle for leadership over the rank and file.

By the way, what about the struggle among the Leftists? asks the Junior Colleague. Which, as you know, is a question that needs no answer.

* * * *

WASHINGTON COTTON CONFERENCE

India Willing To Attend

—Anglo-India.

Without, we need hardly say, India knowing anything about the invitation or her willingness.

* * * *

"The time has arrived", says Mr. Satyamurti in his usual post-sessions statement to the Press, "when something should be done to prevent Congressmen speaking in contradictory voices to our people."

The time has. It certainly has.

* * * *

But oh, brother, we shouldn't do anything too drastic.

For instance, we welcome Mr. Satyamurti's announcement that "I stayed my hand" at the A.-I. C.C. meeting.

We are very glad for the sake of the victims, that Mr. Satyamurthi held himself in check. It is such a relief and we are sure it is shared by every member of the A.I.C.C.

* * * *

Speaking at the conclusion of the A.I.C.C. proceedings Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said "We go away to-day with the knowledge that for the rest of the year the leadership of the Congress is in safe hands."

It is and will remain so if Mr. Satyamurti continues to restrain himself and stay his hands.

* * * *

MORALLY AND LEGALLY INDEFENSIBLE

American Zionist Convention Condemns Palestine White Paper

—Headlines.

Openly to rob a people of rights to its own country and dump others on it is morally and legally indefensible.

It is a crime which ought to be unheard of. But, of course, it isn't.

* * * *

Explaining the objects and methods of Government publicity, Mr. R. A. Butler declared, that Britain did not aim at factory propaganda, that "we rather aim at a studio in which pictures of ourselves can be taken."

Dressed, powdered, painted and otherwise duly made up. Quite.

* * * *

The Air Minister complained—these gentlemen were speaking at the Empire Press Union Conference—that "acute propagandists in other countries were always ready to distort Press comment and criticism to influence public opinion abroad against the British Empire."

They mustn't. In fact we go further and declare that no propagandist, acute or obtuse, should inflame public opinion abroad or within the British Empire which is quite happy in the frigidaire supplied by the "Empire Press."

* * * *

'Was my husband intoxicated when he came home last night'?

'I didn't notice anything, ma'am. He only asked for a mirror to see who he was.'

No Permission To Br. Shipping To Enter Swatow Harbour

Simultaneous Communiques To Be Issued On Anglo-Japanese Negotiations

CONFERENCE AT TOKIO TO FIND OUT SOLUTION

HONGKONG, June 28.

Japanese Consul-General in Swatow has rejected the British request that foreign shipping be permitted to enter the harbour according to Japanese reports.

It is understood that the British naval authorities intend to have merchantmen escorted into Swatow if they are barred.

Communiques To Be Issued

A Tokio telegram says:—

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN STATED THAT COMMUNIQUE WILL BE ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY AT TOKIO AND LONDON TOIDAY ON THE FORTHCOMING CONVERSATIONS HERE REGARDING THE TIENTSIN QUESTION.

REUTER UNDERSTANDS THAT MAJOR G. A. HERBERT, CONSUL AT TIENTSIN, IS COMING TO TOKIO TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONVERSATIONS.

Food Supply Carried

A telegram from Tientsin says:—

THE BIGGEST SUPPLY FOODSTUFFS FOR MANY DAYS ENTERED THE BRITISH CONCESSION THIS MORNING AND CONDITIONS AT THE BARRIERS HAVE IMPROVED. THERE ARE STILL QUEUES OF CHINESE, BUT SEARCHING IS LESS INTENSE.—Reuter.

BRITONS NOT TO BE SUBMITTED TO STRIPPING

TIENTSIN, June 27.

General Homma made it known at a press conference that he had instructed the sentries not to submit Britons to "stripping".—Reuter.

JAP. DIPLOMAT'S DEATH

TOKIO: June 28.

The death has occurred of Baron Gensuke Kayashi, aged 78, Diplomat and Privy Councillor. A former Ambassador to London.

He was a staunch friend of Britain and held British honours of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.—Reuter.

CALL FOR REPRISALS AGAINST JAPAN

SYDNEY, June 28.

The "Morning Herald" in an outspoken editorial on the Tientsin situation declares: "A point has been reached at which the British Government must decide whether any action can have consequences more damaging than those that are being inflicted now. If recent European history is not to be repeated in the Far East, Japan must be quickly shown that Britain is neither unwilling nor unable to take reprisals for insults and injuries wantonly imposed on her."—Reuter.

ADDITIONAL NUMBERS FOR ARMY SERVICE

LONDON, June 28.

A supplementary estimate gives additional numbers required for the Army Service as 89,300. The original estimate was 185,700.

The Army Council states the revised total of 275,000 represents the maximum strength of officers and other ranks anticipated in 1939 after including the reserve and auxiliary forces called out.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BLOCKADE OF CHINA COAST PORTS

Naval Detachments Land On Islands Of Winchow

TOKYO, June 28

The Japanese naval detachments have landed on the islands off Winchow and Foochow for the drive against those ports, whereupon all important ports on China Coast will be completely dominated and the supplies of war materials for General Chiang-Kai-Shek by sea will be cut off.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS LEAVE WINCHOW

SHANGHAI, June 28.

Wireless from the British Steam "Joan Moller" at present at Winchow states that all foreign merchantmen are leaving the port to-day. Twenty-eight foreigners including six Britons will remain ashore.—Reuter.

PRINCE SAOUD'S VISIT TO RIVADH

DAMASCUS, June 28.

Prince Saoud, cousin of the King of Saudi Arabia, has arrived from Rivadh. The visit is described as unofficial, but is the subject of much comment.—Reuter.

MORALLY AND LEGALLY INDEFENSIBLE

American Zionist Convention Condemns Palestine White Paper

NEW YORK, June 28.

A resolution expressing "unalterable opposition" to the Palestine White Paper policy was adopted at the annual convention of the Zionist organisation of America according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The resolution condemns violation of pledges and describes Immigration curbs as morally and legally indefensible.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION NOT BASED ON PERSONAL AMBITION

Grand Mufti's Statement On British Proposals

BEIRUT, June 28.

The Mufti of Jerusalem has issued a statement that his opposition to the British Government's proposals for Palestine was not actuated by personal considerations and ambition, but expresses the general national point of view of the Arabs.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND PREPARES FOR WAR CRISIS

WELLINGTON, June 28.

Lord Galway, the Governor-General, opening the Parliament described the extensive preparations of civil and military authorities to enable the country to win without unnecessary confusion, to a war basis. A further programme of naval development has been inaugurated, reserves of oil, fuel and stores have been increased, land forces are being raised from 9,500 to 160,000 and air-force is being extended.—Reuter.

PRINCE MOHAMED ALI

LONDON.—Prince Mohamed Ali of Egypt who is on visit to England was received by the Prime Minister in his room at the House of Commons on Tuesday evening.—B. O. W.

Britain Will Take Up Challenge

"Times" Gives Grave Warning To Japan

LONDON, June 28.

Japan has chosen particularly during the last few weeks to challenge the British attitude in China and destroy British interests, says the "Times."

The paper adds, the challenge if it persists will be taken up. Japan is more vulnerable than most of the nations to economic pressure. Her newly built industries depend almost entirely on imports from abroad—very largely from different parts of the British Empire and almost wholly from countries which, having important interests in China, might be willing to join a policy of long range embargo on exports from Japan.

Japan's army is embarrassed on the mainland and she is not well-placed to sustain a long economic struggle. Fortunately there is no reason to believe that the Japanese Government is prepared to drive matters to this extreme. It may be well to point out that if it did come to a war, the long trade routes of Japan would be open to attack without the employment of very much larger naval and aerial forces than are already available in the East and that Japanese communications with China are also peculiarly vulnerable.

There is earnest hope that a settlement will be reached but the patience of the British public is not exhaustible.

JAPAN WILLING TO NEGOTIATE

Finding Way Out Of Tientsin Dispute

TOKIO, June 28.

The Foreign Office has announced that in response to British proposal the Japanese Government have agreed to opening negotiations in Tokio "with a view to solving various matters relating to the present situation in Tientsin."

The announcement adds that the Japanese officials concerned in Tientsin have been summoned to Tokio for the negotiations.—Reuter.

FIRST LADY MAYORESS IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, June 27.

FIRST LADY MAYORESS OF AN IRISH CITY WAS ELECTED BY THE DUBLIN CORPORATION. SHE IS MRS. KATHLEEN CLARKE, WIDOW OF TOM CLARKE WHO WAS EXECUTED FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE INSURRECTION OF 1916. SHE IS A MEMBER OF THE DE VALERA PARTY AND WAS ELECTED BY THE CASTING VOTE OF ALFRED BYRNE, THE WELLKNOWN LORD MAYOR WHO RELINQUISHED HIS MAYORALTY AFTER SERVING FOR NINE YEARS.—REUTER.

CENTRAL BANK FOR EGYPT

CAIRO: June 27.

The general meeting of the National Bank of Egypt unanimously approved of the new Charter drawn up between the Bank and the Government, whereby the Bank has been converted into Central Bank.—Reuter.

POLISH ATTACK ON GERMAN 'PLANE

Nothing Known In Berlin

PARIS: June 28.

Enquiries regarding reports that Polish anti-Aircraft guns have brought down a German plane near Gdynia have brought the reply that nothing is known in well-informed German circles in Berlin on the matter.—Reuter.

404 MILLION FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

WARSAW: June 28.

Subscriptions for the National Defence Loan issued on March 29, now amount to 404,000,000 Zlotys.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY MEASURE

The War Office explains that this is a purely technical measure, the additional troops comprising territorial and anti-aircraft divisions and regular Army Reserves, who have been called to colours owing to the international situation.—Reuter.

NAZI ATTACKS ON BRITAIN

No Representation To Be Made To Berlin, Says Chamberlain

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. Chamberlain was asked by Mr. Arthur Henderson to draw the attention of the German Government to derogatory attacks on Britain recently made in his speeches by Dr. Goebbels.

The Prime Minister said that he had noticed, particularly in the German Press articles distorting and sneering at any speeches made by British statesmen, who sought to show an understanding of Germany's position. He added: "I do not propose to make representations to the German Government on the subject".

POSITION OF DANZIG

The position of Danzig at the moment was not quite clear, said Mr. R. A. Butler, replying to a question. He added that the week's celebrations of the National Socialist Party in Danzig from July 13 to July 18, would provide an opportunity to Dr. Goebbels to visit the free city and deliver a speech on the international position of Danzig.

Mr. Butler said that Government had received certain reports about the formation of a Nazi free corps.—Reuter.

LONDON'S BIGGEST BLAZE SINCE 1897

Many Dramatic Escapes: Women Help Firemen: Four Injured

LONDON, June 28.

What is believed to be the biggest fire in the city of London since 1897 occurred at Barbican last evening.

Flames involved mantle manufacturers, wholesale jewellers and milliners and then leapt across the narrow New Zealand Avenue to a furnisher's warehouse.

Numerous women auxiliary fire service workers, anxious to gain experience of the really big blaze enthusiastically assisted scores of regular fire-engine teams.

FIREMEN CRAWLING LIKE FLIES ON DIZZY HEIGHTS SURROUNDING THE BUILDINGS DIRECTED WATER ON THE FURNACE BELOW UNTIL THE STREETS STREAMED SIX INCHES DEEP.

THE FIRE OCCURRED AFTER NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS WHEN BUILDINGS WERE MOSTLY EMPTY BUT THERE WERE MANY DRAMATIC ESCAPES.

TOTAL CASUALTIES WERE FOUR INJURED.—REUTER.

ATTEMPT TO UNDERMINE FRENCH AMITY EXPOSED

Daladier On Gravity Of Situation

PARIS, June 27.

Thanks to the watch on our Frontiers, peace has been safeguarded declared M. Daladier when he prorogued the Chamber until the middle of November.

The Premier was replying to a question why Government considered special defence precautions to be necessary.

For twenty years, he said, the situation had never been so grave. At our Frontiers, there are three million men without counting military formations and we hear of concentrations larger than ever before.

WITHIN THE FRONTIERS THERE IS PROPAGANDA USING RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS MEANS AND OLD PREJUDICES IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK ANGLO-FRENCH SOLIDARITY.

M. Daladier declared he had mobilised no forces but had recalled the troops available. The two classes undergoing instruction with colours were indispensable.

The Chamber voted the prorogation by 350 votes to 231.—Reuter.

10 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE FOR I. R. A. MEMBER

LONDON, June 28.

Ten years' penal servitude has been passed on John Joseph Keane 37 for possessing explosives. Materials for time bombs were found at his home in Camden Town Keane who refused to plead, said that he was a member of the I.R.A.—Reuter.

Another I. R. A. Man Jailed

LONDON, June 28.

Sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed at Old Bailey on Joseph Malone, another member of the I.R.A., who was alleged to have caused a teargas bomb to explode at the London Super Cinema.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Son In Film Explosion

Also Samuel Goldwyn

NEW YORK, June 28.

President Roosevelt's son, James, and the film magnate, Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, had a narrow escape when a film exploded in their projecting room.

Hanging were set alight and the room was wrecked but they were unhurt.—Reuter.

U. S. A. WILL IGNORE JAP. WARNING

WASHINGTON, June 27.

A State Department official states that Government's attitude to the Japanese warning to foreign ships and nationals to leave Foochow and Wenchow will be the same as their attitude regarding Swatow, namely, the warning will be disregarded, with Japan held responsible for any damage to the United States vessels.—Reuter.

MAKE B. O. W. AVAILABLE TO JOURNALS

Empire Press Union's Demand

LONDON, June 28.

The Empire Press Union Conference adopted a comprehensive resolution embodying the suggestions made during the debate on the relations between the Government and the Press.

The resolution urged that the Department of information directed by Lord Perth should concentrate on dissemination of facts and on their interpretation where necessary, leaving the organs of public information to draw their own conclusions; that as complementary to this Department, regular contacts between representative journalists and Ministers should be maintained and developed; that the British Official Wireless news should not be expanded beyond its present volume and should be confined to dissimination of information of national importance and that measures should be adopted in co-operation with the Colonial Office to make its service available to newspapers, where, owing to geographical or other causes, no general news service is available.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS LAWS CRITICISED

LONDON, June 28.

At to-day's session of the Empire Press Conference, Sir Stanley Reed referred to the provision in law, which allowed an overseas paper to be sued in England for inadvertent libel. He contended that overseas papers should not be sued unless they had material circulation in England.

Mr. Wordsworth dealt at length with the Official Secrets Act which caused mystification in India, where there was considerable belief that the British Government desired to subject British members to a degree of control never before known and which would be entirely alien to their traditions.—Reuter.

END OF ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL PACT

LONDON, June 28.

The text of the Memorandum on the termination of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, which was handed to Herr von Ribbentrop by the British Embassy in Berlin published by the Foreign Office to-night says that it is not the case that in whatever part of Europe Germany might be involved in war, Britain must always take an attitude hostile to Germany. Britain could only be hostile if Germany committed an act of aggression against another country. It declares that the description in the memorandum from the German Government of the British policy as one of encirclement is without any justification. Britain has no desire to restrict the development of German trade.

The memorandum points out that already a considerable supply of free exchange has been made available to Germany for acquisition of raw materials. The British Government looks forward to a discussion of further improvement of Germany's economic position, if only mutual confidence and goodwill can be established. The consistent desire of His Majesty's Government far from being promotion of war with Germany is to establish Anglo-German relations on a basis of mutual recognition of the needs of both countries consistently with due regard for the rights of other nations.—Reuter.

Ghaus Beats Tinkler: Savoor Outgeneralled

LONDON, June 27.

At Wimbledon the weather was sultry and there was a drizzling rain.

In the second round Gracy Wheeler (America) beat Lizana Ellis 6-3; 7-5.

Mathieu beat Mrs. King 6-1; 6-0.—

At Wimbledon, rain caused half an hour stoppage of play. The first real surprise was the defeat of Donald McNeill (America), recen. winner of the French title and the third seeded player of the unseeded Yugoslav Davis Cup player, Kukuljevic 6—4, 7—5, 6—1 in the second round.

In the other second round matches Miss Somogyi (Hungary) beat Billieyorke 6—2, 6—4.

Dorothy Little beat Mrs. Andrus (America) 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Wood, Devon County player, beat Susanne Jannetier (France) 7—5, 4—6 6—1.

Riggs (America) beat Avory 6—4, 6—4, 6—2. Mary Hardwick beat Weivers (Luxembourg) 6—2, 6—4.

GHAUS BEATS TINKLER.

In second round Ghaus Mohammed beat R. K. Tinkler (Britain) 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Tinkler could not put up a fight against Ghaus, who was powerful and quick, despite the slippery surface of the court due to rain.

SAVOOR BEATEN.

Canapele beat Savoor 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Savoor was outgeneralled and forced to make errors by the Italian's deep driving to the side-lines. Savoor took time to settle but in the second set when he was 2—4, he drew up to 4—4 but he lost his service on account of a series of errors. In the third set, the games went with the service till the eleventh game when Canapele broke through. Savoor was handicapped by a drizzling rain falling throughout.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Mrs Babyan beat Mrs. S. H. Hammersley, (formerly Freda James) 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Susan Noel beat Schumann (Germany) 6—3, 10—8.

MEN'S SINGLES: Austin beat Anderson (America) 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Smith (America) beat Menzel 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Puncec beat Sherwood (Britain) 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Mintic beat H. F. David (Britain) 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Malfroy beat Lee 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

HOSTAK REGAINS MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

SEATTLE, June 28.

Al Hostak of Seattle has regained the world middle-weight championship defeating the former conqueror, Solly Krieger of Brooklyn, on a technical knockout in the fourth of a fifteen round contest.

Krieger with great difficulty made his weight eleven stones six lbs. After half an hour's steam bath.

Hostak turned his scale at eleven stone four lbs. Krieger had no chance after the first round, being floored five times, thrice during the fourth round. The final blow was a stinging right-hook.

James Braddock who was refereeing carried Krieger across the ring without counting.

There were 23,000 spectators.—Reuter.

Princesses Win Swimming Trophies

LONDON, June 28.

The Queen watched her two daughters win swimming races in the Bath Club to-day. Princess Elizabeth won the Children's Challenge Shield for girls between 9 and 14 with 35 points out of 40 and Princess Margaret Rose won the Challenge Cup for girls under 9 with 35 1/2 points out of 40.

The Queen who presented the prizes handed the trophies to the two Princesses.—Reuter.

Diversion Of Traffic

MORADABAD, June 28.

The Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, wires:—

"At 2-30 a.m. on June 28, 1939, 33 Up Delhi-Dehra Dun Mixed Passenger met with an accident on the Bijnor branch between Chandpur Siau and Haldaur between mile 26|1 and 26|17. The engine, three wagons and three lower class bogies of the train fell in the breach caused by heavy rain. So far it is known that eight passengers were killed and 20 injured.

DIVERSION

"Through running of passenger trains on the Muzzampur-Narain-Gairaula-Gairaula branch has been suspended and transhipment is not possible. 33 Up and 34 Down Delhi-Dehra Dun Mixed Passengers will be diverted via Moradabad till further advice.

"Branch line trains will run up to Haldaur and Chandpur Siau and return to corresponding train timings. Through running is not expected before to-morrow evening.

"A list of the injured will follow."—United Press.

See Page 14

Chamberlain To Broadcast On National Service

LONDON, June 28.

Mr. Chamberlain has arranged to broadcast to the whole nation at 20-05 G.M.T. on Sunday. The subject will be National Service and the talk will last ten minutes.—Reuter.

BE TOUGH FOR PEACE

Eden Wants Firmness Of Govt. And Earnestness In Its Doings

LONDON, June 28.

"Not only to be tough but to look tough, to talk tough and to act tough is the best contribution we can make to peace to-day" said Mr. Eden speaking at Whitchurch, Shropshire.

"The greatest contribution the British people can make to peace is to stand unshakably firm by the undertakings we have given and take every step in our power to ensure that others understand that we mean to do so. The greatest risk for peace lies in the failure of some Governments to understand even now that we are in earnest. Every step whether political or military that the nation can take to show that it is in earnest, every warning signal we can put out, is an aid to peace. To neglect any one of these is to run a hazardous and inexcusable risk of war.—Reuter.

JEWISH SHOPS ORDERED TO BE CLOSED

JERUSALEM, June 28.

All shops in the Jewish suburb, Meashearim, have been ordered to close for forty-eight hours by the Military Commander of Jerusalem as a punishment for the aid given to a terrorist. Thirteen Jews were detained and interrogated.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

New Records

Thousands of people who visited the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow in 1938 were interested by the voice of the Mechanical Man. Shown by the Ministry of Health, this wonderful fellow was able to talk, his voice being provided by records which were played more than 6,500 times.

The records used are a wonderful invention. Though they cannot be broken, they can be scraped with a knife without affecting reproduction. Instead of a disc, they consist of long strips of celluloid material, like a cinema film. Sound is photographed on to the film, which is only an eighth of an inch wide, and to avoid any risk of scratching, the sound track is bleached right through the film, so that there is no surface emulsion to rub off, scratch, or wear.

One film, or record, will last as long as an hour, and another important feature of these records is that they will play complete musical works without interruption.

Already a trial installation on board a passenger ship has been made with much success. The films are found to be a great improvement on the old type of record which was badly scratched or even broken during rough weather.

Talking clocks that tell the time by robot voices will be fitted with these films; and similar films will be used in light-houses and fog beacons, for they can be operated for months on end entirely automatically.

The invention on which the films are based is French, but the development of the invention is British.

Protest Against Action Of Ceylon Govt.

Plea For Protection Of Legitimate Interests Of Indians In Island

A resolution protesting against the attempt of the Ceylonese Government to repatriate the Indian labourers from Ceylon and requesting the Government of India to take steps to protect the legitimate interests of Indian settlers in Ceylon was passed at a meeting of the Keraliya citizens of the Bombay held at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday night.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Bombay Keraliya Thoyhilali Seva Sangham was presided over by Dr. K. B. Menon of the Civil Liberties Union and was addressed by Mr. C. K. Kunhiraman, President of the Malayalee Mahajan Sabha, Ceylon, Mr. Sankaran Nair, Mr. K. B. Panikkar, E. M. Sankaran Nambudripad and Mr. Mohamed Abdul Rahiman, ex-President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. C. K. Kunhiraman explaining the hardships of Indian labourers in Ceylon said that Indians had migrated to Ceylon in far off times. It was with the help of Indians that British Capitalists had built up the tea and rubber plantations of Ceylon. Twenty-five lakhs of Indians had left their bones mouldering in Ceylon soil in the process of developing agriculture in Ceylon and yet Indians were now being turned out of the country!

From his experience as a teacher for 13 years in Ceylon he could say that there was the greatest friendship between Indians and Ceylonese. It was only during the last ten years that anti-Indian feeling was being worked up in Ceylon. Mr. E. A. Gunasinhe, a Labour leader of Ceylon had been elected to the State Council with the support of Indian votes and yet he had become one of the greatest enemy of Indians in Ceylon.

AWAIT PEACE MISSION RESULT

The Indian settlers of Ceylon had approached the Government of India to appoint a Committee to inquire into their hardships, but had not obtained a favourable response. The All-India Congress Committee, however, has resolved to send Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on a peace mission.

India imported large quantities of Ceylonese tobacco, copra and fibre. A ban on the import of these articles would easily bring down Ceylon on its knees. But he felt that nothing should be done to impair goodwill before the end of Pandit Nehru's mission.

Mr. Sankaran Nair moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Keraliyas in Bombay strongly protests against the attempt of the Ceylonese Government to repatriate the Indian labourers from Ceylon and expresses its sympathy with the sufferings of Indians in Ceylon, who have settled down in that country and made it what it is by their untiring efforts during the past several years. This meeting hopes that the Ceylon Government will soon realise their mistake and retrace their steps. This meeting requests the Government of India to take steps to protect the legitimate interests of our countrymen."

BRING PRESSURE

In moving the resolution he expressed his sympathy with the sufferings of the Indians in Ceylon and suggested that they should bring pressure on the Government of India to take prompt action in the matter.

Mr. K. B. Pannikkar in seconding the resolution said that the Indian labourers should make common cause with the poor and oppressed labourers of Ceylon, who were exploited by the British Capitalists quite as much as the Indians themselves.

Mr. Abdul Rehman, editor of "Al Amin" of Calicut and ex-President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee said that if the Indian labourers in Ceylon had organised and consolidated their position, they would not have been reduced to their present position.

He doubted the adequacy of the step taken by the Congress and opined that it should have created some effective sanction to enforce the Indian demands. He also thought that no useful purpose would be served by making pathetic appeals to Simla.

Mr. Sankaran Nambudripad said that the fight which the Indian settlers had to carry on was in fact, not against the peaceful Ceylonese workers but against British Imperialism which was manoeuvring to create divisions between the Indian worker and the Ceylonese worker.

Dr. Menon hoped that Pandit Nehru's mission would be crowned with success and two neighbours would continue to live in amity as before.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 6.)

Britain to desist from forming an alliance with Soviet Russia.

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In the meanwhile the danger to which Britain necessarily exposes itself is that, dissappointed by the wavering attitude of Britain, Russia may come to an understanding with Germany whereby Russia would promise to refrain from interfering in European affairs in return for Germany's assurances that Russian interests would not be endangered. If this should happen, it would make Britain lose the only chance it has of preventing an all-powerful Germany from becoming the supreme Power in Europe.

* * * *

Alternatively, there is a movement afoot to bring about a settlement in Europe, whereby Britain would become the supreme naval Power in Europe, if Germany was made correspondingly supreme in military Power. But this is not likely to succeed. It is more possible that Britain will agree to Germany extending its influence over the colonies rather than over any other portions of Europe.

* * * *

It has been authoritatively stated that behind Tientsin, there is also the desire of Japan to gain acknowledgment from Britain of the conquest of China. In return for which, Japan would be willing to reopen the Yangtse Valley to Britain and allow its trade to continue as before. The Japanese position in China is becoming precarious as time passes. In spite of the successful bombing of several important Chinese towns by the Japanese, the Japanese are finding it more and more difficult to hold on to the conquered territory. The Army of the Ten Million, which China is building up, is going to tell and the Japanese know that by the time China has organised its great Army, the Japanese will have little resources left wherewith to hold its Chinese acquisitions. Therefore, the Japanese would like Britain to acknowledge the existing regime and thereby perpetuate their influence over China. The danger is that the present regime in Britain may acquiesce in Japanese demands even as it acquiesced in Hitler's demands at Munich. The left wing of the British statesmen and politicians are afraid of a Far Eastern Munich.

* * * *

Another important decision that hangs in the balance is whether Spain should remain neutral or throw in its weight with the Axis Powers. The present idea is that a neutral Spain would safeguard German interests much more than a Fascist Spain. In the event of war, the capture of Spain (if fighting on the side of the Axis Powers) would make the position very difficult for Germany or Italy. But if it remained neutral France would be sufficiently worried and yet not be able to do much because Spain would formally declare itself neutral. But if Spain were to be opened on the side of the Axis Powers, the Republican forces in Spain would take the opportunity of aligning themselves with the Non-Aggression Powers and successfully overthrow the existing Franco regime. Which means that the work of two years or more would be undone

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It is becoming apparent from the publicity that has been given to the Royal Visit to America, that American public opinion is much more in favour of siding with Britain in the event of a European war than it was in 1914. The odds are that America would come into it almost at once and everything possible has been done in England and America to foster this common feeling between the two people. It is certain that Herr Hitler and Senor Mussolini have been acquainted with this new camaraderie that has been built up in the name of democracy.

* * * *

The latest reports from Europe say that the next Axis move has been changed from Danzig to Greece and Yugo-Slavia. The Anglo-Turkish Pact has had a lot to do with it. It is to counteract this alliance that the move of the Axis Powers in the Eastern Mediterranean direction has been planned. In spite of the assurances of Senor Mussolini and Count Ciano that there will be no war this year, it seems almost certain that there will be something very much like it early in the fall. Too much rest will have been given to the Nazis to ponder over the Czecho-Slovakian conquest and they will be thirsting for something more.

* * * *

Meanwhile, as Mr. Chamberlain would say, the future of Europe is "not clear."

A SHORT STORY

UNBELIEVABLE

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

"It's no good falling in love with her", Charlie said. "Gerda's turned down a dozen proposals. She's got everything: Money, position, charm, brains. What can you offer that might be of interest?" Charlie grinned. "No offence. I'm just giving you the facts. Forget her."

Harry smiled, but he didn't feel like smiling. He knew that what Charlie said was true. It didn't make him feel any too good.

"I'd like to forget her", he admitted. "I would if I could. The way I feel can't be helped."

"It can be helped", Charlie said. "Perhaps not cured, but helped. You ought to take a tip from those other suckers."

"Look", said Harry, "I'm throwing a party up at my place on Lake Haven over the week-end. I'm asking the Matthews and a few other couples. I want you to bring Gerda along".

Charlie sighed. "You're like a kid contemplating a life of crime. You think you've got something that the other crooks didn't have, but they all wind up in the same place."

"Maybe I'm different", said Harry.

But he didn't feel as confident as he sounded. He wished that there were one small thing he could offer Gerda Cameron which she didn't already possess, but wanted.

Harry went up to Lake Haven on Friday to get things ready. He spent most of the day getting himself ready, adjusting his thoughts, building up his ego. When Saturday came he felt more confident, more sure of himself.

Just before lunch his guests arrived, two carloads of them. Gerda was with Charlie Hampton and the Matthews. She was breath-taking. Harry took one look at her, and all of his plans went up in smoke. There was no use trying to beguile this girl. She was too genuine, too vital. She made him feel weak and helpless and inadequate. All the smart things he had intended to say were forgotten. Indeed, he had a difficult time saying anything. He felt awkward; he knew he must look like a grinning ape.

Before the day was half gone Harry hated himself. He followed Gerda around like a faithful dog. He was rude to his guests. He ceased to feel like a man. His own actions disgusted him, and suddenly it occurred to him that they must disgust Gerda. What a ridiculous figure he must appear to her and to Charlie and the others!

This thought was, in a sense, enlightening. Gerda undoubtedly affected all men in this manner.

She made him feel weak and helpless.

She made them all feel ridiculous. No wonder she had turned down proposals. No girl would want to marry a man who, obviously, didn't possess a backbone.

Harry squared his shoulders. The thing to do was to be a man. Appear indifferent to her charms. Pretend that she had no effect on him whatever.

And so, during the latter part of the afternoon, Harry remained aloof. When Gerda appeared on the wide verandah he made excuses to be elsewhere. When they all dressed for swimming, Harry said he had a touch of a cold, and went down and tinkered with the boat. When cocktail time came around, he assisted Edward, his houseboy, and was out of the room a good deal.

But it didn't work. Gerda didn't notice. She seemed to get along fine without him. In fact, watching her from a distance, he decided she enjoyed herself more without benefit of his company.

So Harry, feeling like a plug nickle, abandoned the plan. At dinner he tackled another angle. He monopolised the conversation. He told stories, made up adventures and experiences, picturing himself as a hero. Gerda listened politely with the others. But when he finished she smiled indulgently and addressed herself to Ben Peters who was sitting next to her.

After dinner Harry watched Ben Peters and Gerda dance out onto the verandah. They didn't come in right away. Harry got up and went out the side door and down to the lake. He sat down on a boulder behind some bushes, cupped his chin in his hand and allowed two large tears to course down his cheeks.

What was the use? Charlie had been right. He was a sucker. It was no good falling in love with Gerda. He had nothing to offer. She didn't know he existed. Gerda was for some wealthy foreigner with a title and a family tree, some conquering hero, some captain of industry, some adventurous carefree devil such as those pictured on the screen and in story books. She was as aware of this as he. She wasn't going to be bothered with small fry. He didn't blame her. A girl with her qualities could and should have the best.

Harry sighed deeply, bitterly. He was a sucker all right. But he could take his medicine. Somehow, some way he would survive this experience, rise above it, become a man again. And never, never as long as he lived would he allow himself to become interested in another woman.

He got down from the boulder, pushed aside the bushes and came face to face with Gerda. He stopped dead still. Soft moonlight bewitched her. She was a phantom thing of loveliness and grace and beauty as she stood there, looking up at him. Harry's brain burned. A voice not his own cried hoarsely:

"Gerda! Gerda! You lovely thing! I love you! Will you marry me?"

"Yes", said Gerda.

Harry fainted.

MUSLIM CHAIRMAN GIVES INCREASE TO HINDU STAFF

BANKURA June 25.

Khan Bahadur Dr. M. Siddique, M.L.A., chairman of the District Board, has sanctioned increments to a very large number of Board's servants, who are all Hindus.

The apprentices working without any salary have been given Rs. 20 each while the clerks drawing Rs. 35 will now have Rs. 50 per month.

The chairman has commenced touring the district with a view to opening more Relief centres in suitable areas.—A. P.

NEW FIELD FOR 'TROPICAL'

Subhas' Appeal For Patronising Indian Insurance

The need for proper organisation of Indian insurance companies doing business other than life business, was stressed by Babu Subhas Bose, performing the opening ceremony of fire, marine and other insurance departments of the Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd., on Wednesday evening.

Lala Shankarlal, in the course of his welcome address, observed that at present the insurance market in marine and fire was practically in the hands of foreign companies. He thought that the New Insurance Act offered some facilities for the growth Indian companies doing marine and fire business and hence full advantage of this should be taken.

BOSE'S ADDRESS.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Bose said that the time had come when problems concerning trade, industry and commerce should receive special attention and added. "We are on the threshold of a new era. Our problem is no longer a problem of gaining political power, but the problem of new happy and prosperous India on the basis of our national freedom."

As the president of the Congress last year, the speaker endeavoured to make the Congress take an active interest in the industrial and commercial problems of the country, to bring pressure to bear upon the Central Government to revise the rupee ratio and later to bring into existence the National Planning Commission.

There were some Congressmen, he continued, who regarded the development of large-scale industry as inimical to the cottage industry. He emphatically maintained in the economic planning of the country, there was room for both large-scale as well as cottage industries.

Speaking about the need for national insurance, he said: "We realised the need for national banking earlier than we did for national insurance. But to-day it is no longer necessary to remind us of the need for national insurance in the programme of the industrial development of the country."

GROWTH OF INDIAN COMPANIES.

Tracing the history of the growth of fire insurance, the President said that since 1919, a proper start had been made and over a dozen companies doing business other than life, had been floated, most of which could not succeed owing to the apathy of the Government. There were at present less than 20 Indian companies doing business in fire and other insurances as against 145 foreign companies, which practically controlled and monopolised the Indian market in marine and fire insurance.

New Indian companies, he proceeded, doing business in fire and marine insurances should be floated and the existing ones should be reorganised on proper lines.

The phenomenal success of the foreign companies was due to the help they received from their Governments. In India the Government was unsympathetic and did nothing to support actively the growth and development of the Indian industrial and commercial undertakings.

India, moreover, suffered from another handicap arising out of the absence of any co-ordination between banking and insurance. Such co-ordination was vital in the interests of insurance industry.

Mr. Bose made a fervent appeal to indegenous banks to encourage Indian insurance companies. He also appealed to the public to insure with Indian companies.

He welcomed the endeavour made by the Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd. to introduce marine, fire and other departments and hoped that the company would be able to justify its existence with public sympathy

Mr. J. C. Setalwad, President of the Indian Insurance Association, Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Secretary of the Association, Mr. Muiraj Kersondas and Mr. Vijayasingh Govindji also spoke on the occasion and wished the Company a glorious future in its new enterprise.

At the end of the function, the guests were treated to refreshment.

Subhas Replies To Critics

Object Of Forward Bloc Is To Bring New Blood Into Congress

"We are told that the "Forward Bloc" will break the solidarity of the Congress; that it is wrong and injudicious to create a schism in the premier political body of India. But what is the alternative? The Right Wing of the Congress has done much and achieved much. But now it is exhausted and resting on its past laurels. Without struggle, independence cannot be won. We of the Forward Bloc say, we will not rest till the chains of our slavery are broken; we will go forward and take the country with us," observed Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at a crowded meeting at Mandvi organised by the B Ward Congress Committee.

Mr. Subhas said that ever since the formation of the Forward Bloc he had witnessed great enthusiasm in the common people of the land, which clearly refuted the suggestion that the country was unprepared for a struggle It was the work of the leaders to make use of this enthusiasm for the liberation of the country. Instead of which, he was disheartened to see, that the leaders persisted in maintaining that the time was inopportune and the masses too fixed to brave the ordeal of another struggle.

The unpreparedness and the unwillingness, he said, belonged to the leaders, not to the masses.

Continuing he said, when leaders could not lead, it was time they retired. The country was greater than individuals; it was above political organisations.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Referring to the previous Civil Disobedience Movements, Mr. Bose said that in those days Britain had some semblance of prestige and power in the comity of nations; at that time, Germany and Italy were not hurling insolent challenges to Britain; nor was Japan offering indignities to British statesman and soldiers. The times had changed; Britain had perceptibly weakened and its morale deteriorated

Therefore, said Mr. Bose, though the country had to depend on its own strength, as practical politicians and diplomats, they should not neglect the time-factor, and world conditions

WANTED NEW BLOOD.

It was his opinion that the Congress required the infusion of fresh spirits and a bolder outlook. If the Congress Ministries had been circumspect in their dealings with the masses, the Congress would have received colossal strength and support from all groups and parties. But the promulgation of the much-hated Criminal Law Amendment Act in Madras, the suppression of the agrarian agitation in Bihar, and the opening of fire on the workers of Bombay had created fear and mistrust of the Congress ministries in the minds of the masses. Congressman like himself, bowed in shame, he said, at such incidents as when Rahul Shankartayan, the world-renowned Buddhist scholar and Kisan leader, was handcuffed and paraded in the streets in Bihar.

Continuing, Mr. Bose said that the strength of the Congress depended on the support of the masses; hence it was of first-rate importance for the Congress to identify its interest with the interest of the masses, who were neither millowners, nor millionnaires, but workers and peasants.

TASK OF FORWARD BLOC.

This task of rallying all progressive elements round itself was the work of the Forward Bloc. When such unity was achieved nothing could stem the onward march of the country to complete independence.

Among those present were, Messrs. Abdul Kadar Salebhoy, President 'B' Ward Congress Committee, Vishvanath Tripathi, M.L.A., U.P., Ashrafuddin Chowdhury, Secretary Bengal P. C. C., Satya Ranjan Bakshi, Editor of "Advance," K. F. Nariman, Nathalal Parekh, and Mrs. Manlben Mulji.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose also addressed another meeting earlier in the day at Kolliwadi, Fanaswadi.

FORWARD BLOC PROGRAMME

To Be Released Shortly: 'National Struggle Week' To Be Organised

BOMBAY, June 28.

The Left Consolidation Committee met again this morning at the residence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and decided upon its programme which will soon be made public.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

It is understood that the Committee favours active anti-war measures, boycott of British goods and foreign cloth, active participation in Kisan and Mazdoor struggles, support for the Indian States' peoples' struggles, organisation of national volunteer corps and the training of political workers, a crusade against the Federal Scheme, immediate steps to be taken to implement the Tripuri resolution on national demand and others.

The Committee is also understood to have decided upon organising a "National Struggle Week". The exact dates of the "Week" have not yet been decided upon.

The Committee is meeting again to-morrow to take final decision on the above lines and also to make necessary arrangements for secretarial work.

WARDHA.—Being invited by the Government of Bombay the Hindustani Talimi Sangh will hold the first conference of basic education at Poona by the last week of October or the first week of November. Dr. Zakir Husain, President of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, will preside.

MUTT AND JEFF—From All Indications Mutt Should Have Taken the Policy Out on Himself By BUD FISHER

YOU MEAN IF I PAY SIXTY DOLLARS A YEAR FOR LIFE INSURANCE ON MY WIFE I'LL GET $5,000 WHEN SHE DIES?
THAT'S RIGHT!
O.K., I'LL TAKE THE POLICY!
O.K., I'LL TAKE SIXTY DOLLARS!
YOU WANT SIXTY DOLLARS NOW?
YES, THAT PUTS THE POLICY INTO EFFECT YOU SEE!
WELL, ER, I'M A LITTLE SHORT ON CASH RIGHT NOW BUT I'LL PAY IT!
I'M SORRY, SIR, BUT THE COMPANY INSISTS THAT ALL PREMIUMS MUST BE PAID WHEN THE POLICY IS ISSUED!
WHAT'RE THEY AFRAID OF?-- I'LL PAY IT!
I'M SORRY, SIR, BUT WE CAN'T TAKE THAT RISK!
RISK? WHAT RISK? YOU CAN TAKE THE SIXTY BUCK RIGHT OUT OF THE $5,000 I GET WHEN MY WIFE KICKS THE BUCKET!
?
5-22
Mr Fisher

Our Readers' Views

Fermenting Liquids And Infant Mortality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have before me a Press account of a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, held on Tuesday, 20th June last. At this meeting, it is stated, Dr. A. T. W. Simeons expressed the hope that for the good of the Indian people, the prohibiting of fermenting liquids would not be a success, 'because if it is a success, we must expect a rise in infantile mortality and an increase in tropical anaemia.' Scientifically, it is very difficult to accept such a prophecy, but let us hope that Dr. Simeons will come forward with his 'results of unbiased scientific research' before the medical profession of India, to corroborate his public utterances. In the meantime, I would like to draw the attention of the public to the following facts which, as we are about to see, are not only not antagonistic to prohibition, but are actually favourable to it:—

There are at present about 13 Vitamins known to science. But the way they act on our organisms has not yet been fully clarified. Most of them are part of our daily food, and are supplied with it in sufficient quantities. Of Vitamin B we know that its effect on human health is in correlation with Vitamin A. When we take large quantities of Vitamin B, and there is a deficiency of Vitamin A in our organisms, the value of the former is merely problematic because its value can only be fully realised with the co-operation of Vitamin A. Now Vitamin A is found in cod liver oil, butter, yolk of the egg, green salad and spinach: Vitamin B1 is found in the yolk of egg, hazelnuts, wheat, barley-germs and yeast while B2 is found in fish, yeast, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, spinach and milk. The combination of Vitamins A,B,C, and D which can be supplied to our organisms through our daily food is quite sufficient in order to remove the infinitesimal infantile mortality caused by the deficiency of Vitamin B. And a proper supply of cow's milk will be sufficient to remove further this deficiency. Furthermore, fermented liquids, far from being effective in removing infantile mortality, are a direct cause to it, as well as to abortion and such other evils. Considering these facts, therefore, it is highly objectionable that a medical man, who is a servant of humanity, should advocate the use of Vitamins obtained from fermenting liquids.

What the prohition scheme is aiming at is a cheap supply of Vitamins of every type. The money which is now being wasted in buying only one type of Vitamins, will be utilised in buying Vitamins of all types.

We note from statiscal records, that from 1914 onwards, there has been a steady rise in the consumption of fermented liquids, while there has not been in the meantime, either a relative or appreciable fall in infantile mortality. Therefore the importance of fermented liquids with their Vitamin B contents is negligible. The fall in infantile mortality that we note from 1920, is easily understandable when he take into account the betterment of our hygienic conditions and to the success of our lady doctors ever since they threw open to science the doors which had long remained closed owing to our conservative religious usage.

Again, if we take into consideration our cities with their great consumption of alcohol, and very high rate of infant mortality (it was 495 to 592 deaths per thousand in 1923!) we are forced upon the conclusion that the Vitamin B obtained from fermented liquids is of no use at all!!!

In tropical countries no one assigns much importance to Vitamins in connection with infantile mortality. Its main causes are:—(1) Unsuitable food and the artificial food propagated so largely by foreign industrial firms; (2) exposure of children to damp weather, owing to insufficiency of clothing, thus leading on to bronchitis, pneumonia and other maladies, and (3) infection. In the year 1923, in Bengal alone, 35,000 children died of tetanus infection!!!

There is again, a certain amount of confusion in the statement made by Dr. Simeons, to the effect that there will be a rise in tropical anaemia if fermented liquids are prohibited. That a deficiency of Vitamin B2 is responsible for tropical anaemia, may be a fact. But it is unscientific to recommend the Vitamin B2 obtained from fermented liquids for its prevention. For this is going to complicate the whole problem of Anaemia. By advocating B2 Vitamin of fermented liquids to prevent the tropical anaemia, we may be paving the way for pernicious anaemia. The substance that serves to hinder this anaemia, the "anti-pernicious-substance," is stored in the liver and for its existence, presupposes two substances: Vitamin B2 from ou. food (extrinsic factor) and the endogen substance of the gastric juices (intrinsic factor). Now it is well-known that the alcohol, the not spicy food, the sweets, etc. that we eat tend to dry up our gastic juice there the defermented liquids which dry up our gastic juice therefore the fermented give out Vitamin B2 cannot build up the "anti-pernicious-substance" Accordingly we will have to move in a "circulus vitiosus." Therefore the position that the prohibition of fermented liquids will cause an increase in tropical anaemia is simply untenable. For the prohibition will make possible the poor people to utilise their meagre earnings for getting a proper and rational combination of Vitamins through their daily food.—Yours, etc.

J. MENEZES, M.D., (Berlin).
Bombay, June 25.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Postal Savings Banks

B. V. DESAI suggest that the rules of the Postal Savings Bank should be so amended as to allow a depositor to withdraw money while his bank book is in the custody of the post office for the entry of interest or otherwise.

"Brayanglo-Indian" condemns the Muslim League for supporting Anglo-Indian papers

Literacy Campaign In Railway Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a part of the present literacy campaign I suggest that inside every III class bogey useful mottoes like "cleanliness is next to godliness", "use good seeds", "vaccinate your children", "don't spit everywhere" and such other useful instructions should be written in the regional vernaculars. This would go a long way even in educating the illiterates, for when the literates read these maxims, the illiterate will certainly understand. To avoid monotony different maxims may be written in different carriages or bogeys. I wish an experiment is made of this by some of the State managed railways, for, I am afraid it is too much to expect of the company owned railway. —Yours, etc.

K. S. SRIKANTAN

Competitive Exam. Fees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek the hospitality of the columns of your paper to ventilate the difficulties of the unemployed at the outset of these Competitive Examinations arranged by various Government, Railway and other Offices.

It is quite surprising how the authorities concerned expect to have some funds which the applicants can very well utilise for seeking posts, when it is clear as broad daylight that they seek employments for the very purpose of getting money, and not losing whatever little they have. In many cases one finds that the applicants are tempted to spend the prescribed sum in the hope of getting a good job in future, which temptation of theirs brings to them the blackest of disappointments and heavy loss. I may say that five or eight rupees is certainly a heavy loss to the unemployed who are hardly expected to have anything in hand.

During the past years the Post and Telegraph Department used to hold such examinations almost free but for last two years it has formulated new rule under which a poor unemployed has to pay Rupees seven to eight just as he has to pay, whenever he applies to the G. I. P. Rly., one Rupee. The other day the Municipality advertised an examination, demanding five Rupees from every applicant!

Will the Authorities concerned, who are trying to show that they are doing everything for the public good, try to put a stop to this practice?—Yours, etc.

UNEMPLOYED.
Dadar, June 26.

PROHIBITION

Reply To Catholic Doctor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Were it not that I have noticed your impartiality in dealing with the views of your readers on the Prohibition question, I might, knowing your personal views on the subject, have refrained from sending you this letter, especially as I am out to find fault with Mahatma Gandhi's answer to the Archbishop of Bombay. In passing, I would also like to point out some of the fallacies in the letter of your correspondent, the "Catholic Doctor".

I shall try to be as brief as I can with Mahatma Gandhi. All I have to say is that his answer leaves me cold, and has created the impression in me that the Mahatma is hard put to it in trying to refute the Archbishop's unanswerable points. His analogy of the State allowing the liquor trade as the same as the State providing immoral men wih prostitutes is so ridiculous as to cause amusement even among uneducated people.

All over the world the State allows the liquor trade which is considered a legitimate one; it also allows other trades which are so considered. For instance, the sale of arms, dangerous chemicals and tobacco, to name only three trades. Now, is it because there are murderers who use arms, poisoners who use chemicals and tobacco addicts who ruin their health and pockets that the State must stop such trades and deprive good people the use of arms, chemicals and tobacco? Can the State be accused of aiding and abetting murderers, poisoners and tobacco addicts and must it, therefore, stop these trades and deprive other people who are not so deprived of the legitimate use of such things?

Wine is a gift of nature and a valuable and enjoyable thing whatever people who do not use it may say to the contrary. It is a question of habit and taste. It is their own misfortune if nature has so created them as to make them incapable of appreciating a really good gift of hers. If there are people so constituted who cannot appreciate what good wine is and enjoy it, it is clear that nature has been very unkind to them, and there must be something absolutely wrong with their constitution to make them decry the use of it. It reminds one of people who hate flowers. Is it right for such people to prevent people not of their way of living and thinking the use of one of nature's choicest gifts because there are degenerates who abuse the same and because others abhor it? To ask the State to do so is nothing short of arbitrary and capricious rule, what in India, here is expressed by the word "Zoolum". It is an intolerable dictum which only a misuse of power can account for.

Mahatma Gandhi must have been sorely tried, indeed, by the Archbishop's argument to trot out such a lame excuse for his pet policy.

Your "Catholic Doctor" fares no better when he also tried to gainsay the Archbishop with reasoned arguments.

His contention that the views of the majority must prevail is not always a sound one. I need only recall what is now taking place in the Totalitarian States to show that the rule of the majority can often be wrong. The treatment that has been meted out to the Jews in Germany, for instance, is a glaring example how the majority can often do very wrong things

In the case of Prohibition in Bombay, it cannot be said that it is even the wish of the majority. If it is so much the worse for such views. A very large number of people oppose Prohibition in Bombay and surely these people have a right to oppose the infringement of their social habits and customs. Moreover, it is clear that the objection to alcohol is mostly a question of different social habits and idiosyncrasy of a certain class of people who are besides actuated by religious considerations. Is it right for them to force their habits and religious taboos on other people?

His talk about celibacy among Catholic priests is pure nonsense. It is not a bad law. It is a question of voluntary discipline. A priest knows all about it before taking the vows and he does it with his eyes open.

In the case of Galileo, the Church certainly made a great mistake. This was due to the wrong belief that dogmas laid down centuries ago by semi-educated men are divine truths that cannot be questioned or altered. I admit that the Church still persists in this silly attitude, but sooner or later it will have seriously to consider and alter it, otherwise it must face the inevitable. As it is, it has gained a fearful experience with the inquisition which compelled belief. I am sure I am not wrong in saying that the Church acknowledged this great mistake now. The Bombay Prohibitionists, however have yet to learn their mistake of compelling people to live according to their dictates.—Yours etc.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

WIMBLEDON ON THE AIR

Commentaries by F. H. Grisewood on Centre Court matches during the first Saturday of the forthcoming All-England Lawn Tennis Club Championship at Wimbledon will be broadcast from Daventry.

As usual, more than twenty nations, it is expected, will be represented. Among the players who have already entered are C. E. Malfroy, A. D. Brown, and D. C. Coombe—the members of the New Zealand team that narrowly lost to Great Britain in the third round of the European zone competition of the Davis Cup.

In the absence of Donald Budge, now a professional, prospects at this year's Wimbledon meeting—to be held from June 26 to July 8—are unusually open. Last year Budge scooped the pool, winning the men's singles title for the second year in succession, and, with Gene Mako and Alice Marble, carrying off both the doubles titles.

Tennis

Trans. 3, July, 1, 4.15 p.m. G.M.T.

INDIAN PICTURES IN THE FIRE

A ceremonial parade in India in 1914 is the theme of 'Pictures in the Fire,' a concert by the BBC Military Band that will be broadcast from Daventry soon. The programme will open and close with 'Boys of the Old Brigade,' and listeners will hear not only many regimental marches but popular tunes such as 'May Blossom' and 'The Bond of Friendship.'

Acting as narrator of the concert will be Lionel Marson, a BBC announcer, who will picture the scene on a parade ground in India twenty-five years go: the splendid appearance of the cavalry, infantry, and Sikh regiments, the general salute, the trot past, the march past, and the end of the parade, when the troops follow the cavalry back to the lines.

Trans 2, July 4, 12.30 p.m. G.M.T.

(Continued from Col. 7).

this service a subscriber will be able to receive broadcast programmes over his telephone and will be able to telephone at the same time as his receiving set is in use.

Under this system the listener will have to have a receiving set the same as or similar to those already in use for ordinary wireless reception.

"I hope, about the end of this year, to make a start with a Post Office telephone broadcasting service covering the Central London area and practically the whole of Edinburgh, Birmingham and Manchester," said the Minister.

The charge for this service may possibly be less than one shilling a week.

Mr. Lees-Smith (Lab., Keighley), moving a reduction of the vote by £100, protested against the decision of the Government to hand over, for a period of years, the greater part of this new developing system to private individuals and companies instead of developing it as a Post Office service.

SIMPLER FOR POST OFFICE.

It would be simpler and much less dangerous to have the whole system run by the Post Office even in peace time.

The relay companies would take the whole of the profit. It was a repellent thing that these companies should receive hundreds of thousands of pounds in these circumstances, and that the process should be defended on the ground of national defence.

The only company of which he had been able to get details had an issued share capital of £380,000 in 5s. shares. In the last three years the company had paid two dividends of 10 per cent. and one of 12½ per cent.

On March 29 the shares of the company stood at 7s. 6d., and on March 31, the day after the statement of the Postmaster-General, the shares had gone up to 10s, so that overnight the shareholders had received a gift of £125,000.

"RAMP" PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Ridley (Labour, Clay Cross), supporting the amendment, said Mr. Lees Smith had discharged a Parliamentary duty in drawing attention to a matter of great importance.

"There was a Parliament called the ramp Parliament," said Mr. Ridley. "I am inclined to think that if we are not careful this Parliament will go down to history as the ramp Parliament, for it is proceeding rapidly from one ramp to another."

Mr. Wakefield (U., Swindon), who had been referred to in the debate by the previous speaker began to address the House when Mr. Shinwell (Labour, Seaham) asked Sir Lambert Ward, who was in the chair, whether it was in order for a Member who was financially interested in the relay services which the House was discussing to take part in the debate.

WORLD OF WIRELESS

Public Inquiry Into A. I. R. Affairs Demanded

Support Of Revision Of Existing Wavelengths

Mr. D. R. D. Wadia, a Radio dealer, writes:—

Several letters have appeared in the Press severely criticising AIR policy regarding the unsuitability of their 60m. wavelength and now that their trial year is completed, it is time we voiced our vehement disapproval of that wavelength.

I have read with interest the letters by Messrs. Motwane and Fazalbhoy regarding the very poor service from AIR's 60m. transmissions.

We, as one of the largest Distributors of Radio sets, got numerous complaints from owners and sub-dealers alike, about the erratic manner in which these transmissions are received thus completely ruining all its entertainment value.

STOP THIS WASTE

One has only to read the criticisms of the Radio programmes appearing in the Papers "the subject of the talk from VUM was excellent but fading and static made it impossible to listen to anything except snatches of a sentence here and a word there . . . . ."

If this is the sort of "service" that is going to be dished out to us after expenditure of lakhs and lakhs of public money, the sooner the waste is stopped the better.

There is no sense in AIR's programme of erecting so many stations all over India if local noise in DC areas as in the case of Bombay (VUB) cannot even be cut out. AIR is no exception, and should not try to run before it has learnt to walk.

BAD RECEPTION

Then again speaking strictly for our Presidency, except for a few miles around, our medium wave station is a complete washout, though reception in previous years was better on the 300 odd meters wavelength; the 60m. transmissions as an alternate service locally is too jumpy due to quick fading and static to be real entertainment; all over the Presidency reception is reported to be very jerky and spoilt by static.

The 31 meter transmission has been found worse locally due to skip distance, but it is the best signal all over India if my reports are correct.

Therefore I maintain the 60m. transmissions have failed to act as a reliable alternative service for local listeners and is a third rate one for those in the moffussil.

OLD TRANSMITTER

When we discuss the Broadcasting service dealt out to us, we must not forget that Bombay has the largest number of listeners, bringing in the biggest revenue, yet we have the oldest transmitter of a miserable 1.5 K.W. that hasn't even the pep to cut out any of the interferences our DC localities are cursed with (vide the innumerable complaints in the Press) and the lowest Rupee per programme hour expenditure!

As has been criticized in various papers, it is futile and childish for the Station Director to boast about his Studios and its extravagant frills, when the service wheezed out to the listeners leaves much to be desired, not only in programme value but in reception of the transmissions itself.

REVISE WAVELENGTHS

I fully endorse the protests about the use of the 60m. band and as AIR in the beginning quibbled we gave the service no chance and should let a year pass before condemning it, we say that we have waited these 12 months fairly patiently and now insist on a revision of wavelengths commencing with tests on 49m. and 31m. off and on during the day and night in order to collect reception reports. (If the reports are O. K. in these months they can safely be taken to be O. K. in the other months.)

AIR's ill-conditioned and extravagant policy has spelt practically ruin to a number of Radio Dealers and meant unnecessary expense to the owners of Radio Sets without this unpopular 60m. band which is used only by the one or two very small South American States.

Take the case of the Dutch East Indies, their smallest and lowest wavelength station (13-100m) is PMY at Bandoeng 58.30m. or 5.15MC according to the latest station list in the International Short Wave Club's magazine. Their problem cannot be much different to ours, yet their main transmitters broadcast on the 16MC, 11 M. C., 10 M. C. and 9.5 M. C. bands. We have had Mr. Goyder of AIR visit these stations at the expense of the indulgent Dutch Manufacturers, but the result of this tour is unknown to the public.

ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

It is unfortunate the running of AIR is carried out on autocratic lines, when so much could be done by them for the Listeners.

After all it is we—dealers and Listeners alike, who pay 50 per cent. duty to the Government piper, so it is time we called the tune.

Nothing satisfactory can be done as long as the Dealers and Listeners are a pathetic and tolerate things as they are.

We must all Join together and insist on a public enquiry, for a Committee of people who matter, and run the services for the people by the people.

PROFITS OF BROADCASTING

Labourites Resent B. B. C. To Be Given To Profiteers

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Mail).

Labour made a strong protest in the House of Commons against a Government proposal to hand over to private enterprise big profits to be made out of broadcasting.

The Government plan was defended on the ground that it was necessary for national defence in time of war.

Major Tryon, the Postmaster-General, said: "The House will be familiar with the relay exchanges which exist in many parts of the country for the purpose of receiving broadcast messages from various broadcasting centres and distributing them over a local wire network to subscribers.

"Practical experiments carried out by the Post Office have definitely established the possibility of providing a wire broadcast service of high quality over our telephone wires without interfering with their normal use for telephone purposes."

MAINTAINING MORALE.

The Government recognised the very great value of broadcasting in time of war as a means both of communicating information of vital importance to the public and of maintaining morale.

"In the event of war, said Major Tryon, "the wireless broadcasting service will be liable to deterioration or occasional interruption as a result of interference from whicff a wire service would be immune.

NO POLITICS.

"The distribution of programmes containing religious, social, or political propaganda in English from abroad is and would continue to be prohibited.

"The relay companies' licenses will be extended for the further period of ten years from January next, subject to certain modifications regarding the programme supplied to subscribers and the control of exchanges in time of emergency."

Speaking of the proposed Post Office telephone broadcasting service, the Minister said that under

(Continued in col. 4)

HOW CAN I GET THROUGH THE DAY?

This feeling of impotence, of inability to cope with the daily round is due to loss of vitality and nervous force. Deal with it at once, before you become a confirmed invalid. Take Wincarnis, and get back your health and lost vitality! Wincarnis will put new blood, new energy, new life into you! Make you able to concentrate, to give your best on every occasion! You will work with a will and be fit and fresh at the end of the day!

YOU NEED THE WILL TO HEALTH

From the first glass, Wincarnis will restore confidence! Give you the will to health that ensures speedy recovery. That is where Wincarnis differs from ordinary medicines—it invigorates at once. Instantly, strength and energy return. You feel fit and ready for whatever the day may bring!

WINCARNIS

has helped thousands to health..

IT WILL HELP YOU, TOO!

Countless men and women have regained health and strength by the aid of Wincarnis. Impoverished blood has been enriched, frayed nerves restored, flabby muscles strengthened by this marvellous restorative. Benefit by their experience—Get a bottle and begin taking Wincarnis — today!

The unfailing body-builder specially prepared for this climate—Wincarnis, over 20,000 recommendations from medical men

Read this woman's experience

"WINCARNIS is certainly all that it is claimed to be. A few years ago I had a very serious illness and was rendered helpless for 5 months. On recovering, my one great mainstay was WINCARNIS. I did my best to keep on WINCARNIS all through convalescence, and my friends were astonished to find out how quickly I had regained my strength." Mrs. F. S.

FIT AND FRESH AT THE DAY'S END

COLEMAN & CO. LTD. WINCARNIS WORKS. NORWICH, ENGLAND

States Must Prepare For Struggle Ahead

A. I. Conference Won't Lower Ideal

(Continued from page 1.)

be an incentive to greater effort in the States.

The struggle has to be carried on despite every obstacle and hindrance till full success is achieved, for the basis of that struggle is to end out-of-date and medieval forms of government which crush the people and prevent all progress, and historically belong to an age that is long past. If the States are to march step by step with history, to take part in the building up of the new India that is growing up before our eyes, and not to remain stagnant backwaters where evil and reaction triumph, they have to sweep away these forms and practices that disfigure the land.

THEIR PLEDGE

That is the inevitable destiny of the States, that is the objective of our people. Nine years ago the people of India took the Pledge of Independence, oft repeated since then. "We believe," they proclaimed in their millions from ten thousand platforms, "that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it."

That was the pledge not only of those who live in the great Provinces of India, but of the people of the States also, and the inalienable right that it proclaimed to all the world was equally the right of those people. By that right they shall stand and to obtain it in full measure, they will struggle.

NOT WORTH FEW DAYS' PURCHASE

The Standing Committee have previously expressed their appreciation of the fact that some Rulers of the States appeared to recognise the awakening among their people as a healthy sign of growth, and were seeking to adjust themselves to it in co-operation with their people. The last few months have shown, however, that in most cases this attempt was not a real one and was only meant to tide over a difficult situation by raising false hopes among the people. The pledged word has been repeatedly broken, the promise held out has been honoured in its breach.

As soon as it was felt by the Rulers or their Ministers that the pressure from below had lessened, they went back on what they had said and reverted to a policy of repression. The word of a Ruler or his Minister has no value to-day and the document which may seek to give it permanence is but a piece of paper, not even worth a few days' purchase.

The Committee fully realise that these deplorable breaches of faith could not take place but for the support of the British Government in India and its agents. The Paramount Power is still paramount in the States and can easily have its way or prevent any development of which it disapproves. The Rulers must still bow to its will and follow its directions. The responsibility for the breaches of faith and for gross misrule and oppression must, therefore, rest equally with the Paramount Power. The struggle in the States is thus clearly not a local struggle with the Ruler and his Government, but, in essence, a struggle against British Imperialism which functions in the States through its apparatus of a medieval system dominated by the British Political Department. It is thus, as has been stated repeatedly by the National Congress, a part of the larger struggle for Indian freedom with which it is inextricably bound up.

RAJKOT STRUGGLE

During the early part of the year the popular struggle in Rajkot dominated the scene. Rajkot is a small and relatively unimportant State, but it is the Headquarters of the Kathiawad States. In addition to this a set of circumstances gave it unusual importance and the attention of the whole country was attracted to it. The collapse of this struggle, under distressing circumstances had thus all-India repercussions, and this was followed soon after by a stiffening of the attitude of the Rulers in all the States.

In Kathiawad a new technique was developed by the authorities to meet the peoples' movement. In the small State of Limbdi there was repeatedly the most astonishing and distressing exhibition of organised gangsterism for which the State must be held responsible. So also in Vithalgarh, arson and dacoity and physical violence were indulged in, apparently by gangs of hooligans, in order to terrorise people and more especially the leaders and workers of the Praja Mandals. Six thousand of a total population of forty thousand of Limbdi migrated from the State. Of these five thousand came from Limbdi town which normally has a population of thirteen thousand. The great majority of them are still refugees and their property in the villages has been confiscated and sold by the State for the sole offence of migration. Businessmen of Limbdi town who have migrated cannot take possession of the goods in their shops.

TERROR AND TRAGEDIES.

A State which encourages this or even tolerates it supinely is a State which has sunk to the lowest level, which has lost even the claim to be called a State. Yet this was done and is being done, while thousands of unhappy sufferers became refugees and fled from the territories of the State. This was done while the Paramount Power looked on and by its acquiescence gave the Rulers and the people to understand that it was a consenting party to the misdeeds. Is it unnatural that under the circumstances the Paramount Power should be considered an accessary to the crimes committed in the States?

In the Orissa States, because of their general backwardness and isolation from the rest of India, conditions have been even worse. In Dhenkanal, Talcher, Ranpur and Gangpur there is a record of tragedy and terrible repression and repeated firing on the people. Vast numbers of refugees from Dhenkanal and Talcher still live in the wilderness; in Gangpur firing resulted in a great number of deaths. Gangpur has been one of the major tragedies of our time in India and yet even a proper inquiry into it has not been permitted. An attempt was made by the President of the States People's Conference to have such an inquiry and eminent jurists and public men were appointed by him for this purpose. But the British Agent refused permission, and he would not even agree to a mission of mercy going there to give relief to the sufferers.

The Orissa States are very small and totally incapable of disregarding any advice from the representatives of the Paramount Power. Every thing that has happened in these States must therefore be deemed to have taken place with the concurrence of the Paramount Power. Indeed the armed forces of the British authority have been in control of many of these areas and they have given full support to the Rulers in their policy of repression.

The promises publicly made by British Political officers have been broken, and apparently as a reward for what has been done, the Rulers are being given increased powers and their Sanads are being renewed. We must, therefore, hold the British Government directly responsible for everything that has happened in these Orissa States and for all the tyranny and misrule that flourish there.

NO LOWERING OF OBJECTIVE

Rajkot had far reaching consequences and the reforms that were promised in many States suddenly faded away and became pale and ineffectual shadows without substance. The Praja Mandals were banned and their workers persecuted; such civil liberties as existed were extinguished. Some reforms have been announced in Gwalior, Baroda, Sitamau and elsewhere but they make little difference to the existing structure and autocracy remains entrenched. The medieval system remains and is sought to be perpetuated. Such schemes of petty reforms are of no avail to-day and must be rejected. Every State must have for its objective full Responsible Government and nothing else. That objective and goal cannot be toned down under threats of coercion. The major and relatively advanced States should achieve this goal in the near future. A few backward States may require a transitional stage to prepare them for the goal but even such transitional stage must end autocracy and introduce responsibility and full civil liberty. But even for these backward States the goal can only be full responsible government and that goal cannot be given up for any price.

FEUDAL AUTOCRACY

In the premier State of Hyderabad feudalism and undiluted autocracy continue unchecked and the scheme of reforms that has been suggested is a mockery of the idea of reform. Meanwhile thousands of persons are in prison there because of certain religious disabilities against which they have protested, and surprising accounts of atrocities within the jails have been published. Civil liberty in any form, even the most attenuated, does not exist in Hyderabad.

AMAZING DENIAL

In Mysore, reaction is in full play and a recent statement of the Dewan even went so far as to deny that there was a settlement between the State and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel a year ago. This denial is significant of the new mentality in the States. The agreement of May 1938, confirmed by a resolution of the Congress Working Committee dated May 15, 1938 embodied a settlement, and so far the Dewan has been vigorously asserting that he has not been guilty of any breach of that settlement. Now he says that there was no settlement at all, and if the Dewan has his will, the last year and more must be scratched out of the page of history.

A forecast of coming reforms in Mysore has been published and together with it there has been aforetaste of further repression. If this forecast is correct, it must be declared to be totally unsatisfactory and deserving rejection.

In Travancore there is a lull for the present as the leaders of the people's movement have been advised to stay their hands.

But events march to a crisis and it is unthinkable that the advanced people of this State can tolerate for long existing conditions.

JAIPUR AND CENTRAL INDIA

In Jaipur Shri Jamnalal Bajaj continues in enforced detention and the State authorities still function in their old autocratic ways. The great movement that was launched in Jaipur by Shri Jamnalal Bajaj was voluntarily suspended by the leaders, and it will have to be renewed if no radical change comes. In Mewar also Satyagraha was suspended but the Satyagrahi prisoners still lie in prison.

In Central India a Provincial Conference was held recently at Dohad and this has been followed by repression in Rutlam, Dhar, Rajgarh and Jhabua. Those who participated in the Conference are being proceeded against. In Sarilla, Orchha and Santhar, Praja Mandal activities are being suppressed and the Kisan agitation is being crushed. So also in the Bundelkhand States.

In Indore lathi charges have been taking place and civil liberties restricted. In Bhopal, Navanagar, Bhavnagar, Rutlam, Sirbhi, Faridkot and Kalsia hooligan elements have been encouraged to interfere with public demonstrations.

Kolhapur, the premier State of Maharashtra, and Junagadh in Kathiawar have indulged in severe repression. The Praja Mandals have been banned and well-known public workers arrested and prosecuted.

INSIDE PATIALA.

Patiala has long been notorious for its misrule. It retains that reputation and continues to justify it. Recently, there has been severe repression as a result of Satyagraha which was subsequently suspended on the assurance of the State authorities that the notorious 'Hidayatnama' curtailing civil liberties, will be withdrawn or suitably amended soon. No such withdrawal or amendment has so far taken place. Chamba and Faridkot are no better and Praja Mandals and other organisations are being suppressed under the new Societies Registration Act. The Himalayan Hill States as well as some of the Rajputana States crushed their people by astonishing feudal levies, and peculiar taxes which fall on the poorest. Serfdom is common and slavery still exists. "begar" and forced labour is prevalent.

In Bharatpur and Benares Satyagraha is going on to the accompaniment of repression.

In Kashmir repression has been in full swing but the committee are glad to record a happy change that has taken place in the States' People's movement at the instance of its leader, Sheikh Mohamad Abdullah. This movement has changed its name and status and has definitely broad-based itself on nationalism, including in its scope all people of the State. The Committee would like to congratulate the people of Jammu and Kashmir on this development which will bring success nearer to them.

The Committee would also like to express their great appreciation of the progress that is being made in Aundh State under the new constitution giving responsibility to the people, and to congratulate the enlightened Ruler of the State and his progressive Prime Minister.

PUNJAB TO RESCUE OF PRINCES.

The responsibility of Government of India in all that has happened in the States is very grave. The Provincial Government of the Punjab has also sought to help the Princes in their attempt to repress the popular movement by extending recently the Princes Protection Act to the whole Province

The Standing Committee is strongly of the opinion that the Provincial Governments should not interfere in this way or by handing over to the State authorities the refuses from the State. Every Provincial Government must reject the demand for extradition of political workers even though as in Orissa, this demand is sought to be covered up by some criminal charge.

THE PROBLEM

It is not possible to enumerate the hundreds of States in India and to consider the condition that are prevailing there.

The problem that has to be faced is not of individual States but of the Indian States system which has completely outlived its utility, if it ever possessed this.

It must be remembered that out of the 584 States in India, several hundreds are tiny specks on the map which, from any political or economic point of view, have no justification for their existence. It is manifest that they cannot continue as such. Apart from a score or so of States, the others are not even the size of an average district in the Provinces. The Ludhiana Conference laid down a rule that only States having a population exceeding 20 lakhs souls or revenue exceeding 50 lakhs of rupees can be considered workable units. If this rule is applied only twenty-one States will have a separate existence.

CAN'T SUBMIT TO IT

In these States, big or small, with very few exceptions, personal autocratic rule prevails. There is no rule of law and taxation is excessive and unbearable. Civil liberties are crushed. The privy purse of the Rulers is usually not fixed, and even where it is fixed, this is not adhered to.

On the one hand there is the extravagance and luxury of the Princes, on the other the extreme poverty of the people. With the hard-earned money of this poverty-stricken and miserable people, enjoyment is bought and luxury is flaunted by their Rulers in foreign countries and in India. This system cannot continue. No civilised people can tolerate it. The whole argument of history is against it; the temper of the Indian people cannot submit to it.

The Committee's advice is sought as to what should be done now. We are faced with a difficult situation but that is no reason why we should lose heart for every thing that counts in the end is on our side, and no man can doubt that success must come to the people of the States. Success, however, does not come without demanding its full price.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

The lesson of Rajkot is that the people must rely on their own strength and organisation; they may not expect the burden to be carried by others. If they are not strong enough, they will fail, whatever help from outside they might get. Therefore organisation is necessary in each State and between the States. This is the primary need.

A struggle must not be prematurely launched without readiness for it. Whether Satyagraha is started or not, must ultimately be decided by the people of the States concerned. The responsibility for this decision and for giving effect to it must rest with them. The States' People's Conference does not wish to come in the way of any such Satyagraha where deliberately resolved upon by the people concerned. Wherever possible it will give help and all goodwill.

But the Standing Committee would like to issue a warning against the premature and irresponsible satyagraha, for this may injure the very cause we have at heart. The need of the moment is stout-hearted preparation and organisation without a frittering away of our energy and strength. The time for Satyagraha comes soon enough; sometimes it is thrust upon us. Let us be ready for it when it comes.

Meanwhile let us be clear that we can on no account compromise with evil or lower the ideal for the realisation of which we labour.

KISAN LEADER LOOKS AT A. I. C. C. SESSION

"Left" Consolidation Is Outstanding Feature, He Says

BOMBAY, June 28.

"The one outstanding feature of this session of the All-India Congress Committee is the establishment and successful working of the Left Consolidation Committee," says Prof. N. G. Ranga, a member of the A.I.C.C. in the course of a statement on his impression of the A.I.C.C. session at Bombay.

"In spite of many internal and external obstacles", he adds, "the leaders of the various "Left" parties have succeeded in coming together into one platform on an agreed radical programme which is quite consistent with the principles and ideals of the Congress. During this long session this Committee has succeeded in maintaining an extraordinay degree of unity among the various groups which, strange as it may seem to be at present, were far from friendly towards each other not long before we met at Bombay. For this achievement every one of the rank and file deserves congratulations and all the "Left" forces owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose whose marvellous patience and efficiency in Committee work and determination to win through are not a little responsible for this new unity of the "Left"

"As for our achievement, the much-disputed proposed amendment to ban all leftist organisations including Kisan Sabhas and to do away with proportional representation in the election of A.I.C.C. members are dropped —thanks to the majority's realisation of the need not to exasperate the organised "Left".

"As for the Kisan Satyagraha resolution I need only add that it certainly cannot have the moral strength and support that ordinarily a resolution of the A.I.C.C. ought to have because it goes against the very fundamental principles of the Congress and thus violates its moral sanction." —United Press.

PLEA FOR CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED

Resolutions Of Radicals' Conference

POONA, June 28.

A revision of the creed of the Indian National Congress, support to the Forward Bloc, disapproval of the "New Technique" enunciated by Gandhiji and condemnation of the callous attitude of the Punjab and Bengal Governments over the non-release of political prisoners formed the subject of more than half a dozen resolutions which were adopted at the concluding session of the All-India Radical Congressmen's League Conference to-day.

CHANGE IN CREED

The resolution on the Congress creed demanded that it be revised declaring: "The Indian National Congress is a political organisation of the Indian people and has for its objects the attainment of complete independence, meaning the establishment of a democratic state under which effective political power will be vested in the people".

The Conference accorded support to the Forward Bloc by another resolution and declared that since the Forward Bloc was now organised as the new Left Wing Group, the relation between it and the Radical League shall be henceforth one of co-operation on concrete issues.

Another resolution disapproving Gandhiji's "New Technique" characterised it as detrimental to the interests of the States People and national unity.

By another resolution the conference expressed strong resentment at the callous attitude of the unjust policy of the Bengal and Punjab Ministries towards the problem of the release of political prisoners and resolved to make this issue a vital national issue and to launch a campaign to mobilise support for the same. —United Press

RADICAL LEAGUERS CONFER

POONA, June 28.

The first All-India Conference of the League of Radical Congressmen commenced at 11 p.m. last night and continued till 2 a.m. About 150 delegates from different provinces attended.

Main items on the agenda were the declaration of the object and plan of the League and the framing of its constitution.

The object declared previously and published in a manifesto was unanimously adopted after long discussion.

The delegates have been invited to a tea party at the Kesari-Maratta office this afternoon.—United Press.

Plans To Improve Press Standards

Newspaper Proprietors' Meeting In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was held in Bombay on June 26th and 27th. It was attended by representatives of 12 newspapers, and a wide range of subjects was discussed. At the opening of Monday's session, the following members were elected to the Society: "Ananda Bazaar Patrika," "Jugantur," "Bombay Samachar," "Illustrated Weekly of India" and "The Sunday Statesman."

IMPROVING STANDARDS

The question of members' relations with advertisement agencies which are not qualified for recognition by the Society was discussed at length, and a resolution was passed, permitting members, subject to certain conditions to continue to deal with such agencies until December 31st, 1940, by which date the agencies in question are expected to qualify for recognition according to the Society's rules. A large number of applications for recognition were considered, and recognition was granted to four advertising agencies. Questions affecting advertising practice and members' dealings with the recognised agencies were also discussed and certain decisions were taken which reflected the general desire of members to improve newspaper standards in India.

EXPEDITING TELEPRINTER

Another matter on which members had an opportunity of exchanging views was the system of inland news transmission. In the absence of teleprinter circuits at Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna and Karachi, newspapers published in these cities are at a disadvantage compared with those published in other important centres where teleprinter facilities have been introduced in recent years. It was decided therefore to continue to urge upon the authorities the desirability in the interest of newspaper readers of expediting the work now in hand for completing the teleprinter system.

A further matter that engaged the attention of the meeting was the practice in certain parts of India for newspapers to be registered in the name of another newspaper already in publication in the same city or nearby. This practice was regarded as extremely undesirable and it was decided to obtain legal opinion regarding steps which might be taken to remedy what appeared to be a defect in the law.

SECRETARY APPOINTED

After considering the applications of a number of candidates, Mr. Asutosh De, M.A., B.L., was appointed to the post of Secretary to the Society with effect from August 1st. Mr. B. J. Kirchner of "The Statesman" who has acted as Honorary Secretary since the inauguration of the Society, will continue to hold the office of Treasurer after that date. The headquarters of the Society will be New Delhi. The management of the "Times of India" entertained the delegates to luncheon on the 26th and 27th.

LAHORE, June 27.—Census operations will commence in the Punjab early in 1941. Khan Bahadur Fazal Elahi, S.D.O. of Kasur, is likely to be appointed superintendent of the operations.—United Press.

is your baby's safety worth one anna a day?

To this question is there a mother who would not reply, "One anna a day! I would spend *every pice* I can afford for my baby's safety". Your baby's safety largely depends upon the food he is given. Clean milk only can bring health. Unclean, adulterated milk will undoubtedly mean disaster. Dirty milk is the cause of cholera, typhoid, dysentery, rickets, and adulterated milk may even cause blindness.

Nearly 2 out of 5 Babies Born in India die before they are one year old!

How many of these lives are sacrificed to improper feeding? A 1½ anna* tin of Glaxo, the purest and safest milk in the world, feeds, builds, and safeguards a new born baby for 9 days, or for 18 if Glaxo is given in turn with the breast. Start your baby on Glaxo to-day.

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Problems Of Indians In Burma

RANGOON EX-SENATOR CLARIFIES ISSUES

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

Presiding at a meeting under the auspices of the Kerala Association at which ex-Senator U Ba Lwin spoke on his recent tour in India, Dr. Ba Maw, the former Premier invited Indians in Burma to "think horizontally and no vertically as in India, in so many communities, Burmans, Indians, Europeans and so on."

The ex-Premier and now the leader of the Opposition said that he wished to tell his Indian friends that there should be really no Indian problem in Burma and "if there was it had been created by their own political mistakes."

THE MISTAKES.

"I will mention one of these mistakes," he continued, "it is that their political thinking is still conditioned by Indian circumstances. That thinking has not adjusted itself to Burmese circumstances. Indians should not ask Burma to adjust herself to them instead of adjusting themselves to Burma.

"For instance, they are still thinking vertically as in India that is to say, in so many communal divisions, Burmans, Indians, Europeans and so on. For this kind of thinking community comes first and country afterwards and the whole of the Indian problem has arisen from that."

The remedy, Dr. Ba Maw considered was to think horizontally "in terms of the two economic layers in Burma, one on top of the other and divided by a horizontal line; capital and labour, the exploiter and the exploited."

In this way of thinking, he declared, there was therefore no Indians or any other communal problem. There were only, "those who produce the wealth and those who appropriate it."

Horizontal thinking will enable Indians to see that uncontrolled immigration is morally a method of providing the capitalist in Burma with cheap labour and labour traffic and therefore detrimental to the interests of Indian labour already in Burma and to the general Indian community which in the very nature of things is not a capitalist class."

"Let the Indian community beware," he continued, "of the capitalists who will use the usual capitalist technique of presenting the immigration question as one affecting the honour, rights and interests and the very life of the entire Indian community, which would be, in my view, a total misrepresentation and most mischievous."

Referring to compensation Dr Ba Maw said that the question was also connected with the proposition he had placed before them.

"As I have said, and I understand that the Madras Premier practically said the same thing, in different words; you cannot belong to two countries or claim two sets of rights. The Indians in Burma cannot ask to be considered as belonging to Burma when there is no riot and not belonging to Burma when there is a riot and the question of compensation arises. As the Madras Premier is said to have put it, such a claim would be just as untenable as a Hindu or a Muslim claim for compensation arising out of a Hindu-Muslim riot in India."—A. P.

BURMA INQUIRY

Rangoon Journal Welcomes Appointment

RANGOON, June 24.
(By Air Mail.)

Emphasising that the Commission of Inquiry on Indian Immigration recently announced by the Government of Burma is a fact-finding committee, the "Rangoon Gazette", a leading British-owned daily, declares that less misunderstanding on the part of the Burmese Press might have resulted had it been more clearly explained by the Government that a preliminary inquiry was needed before further action could be taken.

"Admitting that Burmese opinion feels keenly on the subject of immigration", the newspaper continues, "the facts must be faced and one of these is that no good will be done by extremists who demand arbitrary action penalising or inconveniencing the Indian community and beyond them India, where opinion is no less sensitive than in Burma".

"Hotheads in either camp fail to understand that a solution by agreement is better than one based on a sense of grievance, which would certainly result if some vocal politicians and writers on this side of the Bay could put their methods of satisfying national aspirations into effect and make rules and conditions without reference to it."

"Similarly in India there should not be too much tactless insistence, at the moment at least, on India's "rights" in this matter. An instance of misunderstanding there may be quoted, the committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has wired to the Indian Government saying it would have been preferable to have Indian and Burmese representatives as members of the Commission instead of "mere assessors" so that they could participate on an equal footing.

"Much is being made here of the principle laid down by the 1918 Imperial Conference that "it is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any other communities."

"That right is not, as some sections of opinion hold, threatened by a fact-finding inquiry. Trade arrangements as between Burma and India are due to be revised soon, and it should in this connection be emphasised especially that conciliation and moderation in dealing with the immigration question must be applied. This apart from the moral consideration that policy and action must be just."—A.P.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

BOMBAY, June 28.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has adopted the following resolution:—

"The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party accepts with great regret the resignation of Comrades M. R. Masani, Achyut Patwardhan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Asoka Mehta from the Central Executive of the Party.

"The Committee places on record its warmest appreciation for the invaluable services rendered by the Comrades to the Socialist movement in this country, particularly to the Party which they have served with such selfless devotion from its very commencement. The Committee cannot help feeling that there was not sufficient reason for the resignation even though certain differences existed, and trusts that their services will again be available to the Executive in the near future."—United Press.

Punjab Congress Socialist Party Conference

(From A Correspondent)
ROHTAK, June 26.

Vigorous arrangements are being made for the Punjab Provincial Congress Socialist Party Conference; which will be held on 1st and 2nd July 1939; under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev. A big pandal, accommodating over 20,000 persons is being prepared at the Jhajjar Road.

The procession of the President-elect will be taken out on 1st July 1939 from Kath Mandi at 9-30 a. m. Comrade Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party, will perform the Flag hoisting ceremony just after the termination of the procession at the pandal. The open session will begin at 2-30 p m.

On 2nd July 1939, the open session will begin at 8-0 p. m. Sri Subhas Chandra Bose will perform the opening ceremony on the second day of the Conference.

A Famine Conference will also be held on the same day in the pandal from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Rohtak.

On 25th June 1939, Thatta Day was celebrated at Rohtak under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Rohtak, in which a resolution was passed about the Martyr Syed Wali Shah and an appeal was made to the public to make the Conference a success.

Japanese Muslims To Carry On Militarist Propaganda

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The Mahomedan Research Institute in Tokyo will publish a series of albums of photographs to introduce actual conditions in Japan to Mahomedan centres in the world.

The first album with captions in Chinese, Turkish, Arabic, Iranese, Malayan or Hindustani languages will be sent to different parts of Asia towards the end of June. The publication will explain photographically Japan's national defence and the administrative, economic and cultural activities of the present day Japan, emphasising the heavy and light industries and modern manufacturing methods of export goods.

The first of the series, which comprise 300 pictures, will be sent through the Foreign Office and various international cultural organisations to the Mahomedan cultural institutions throughout the world.—United Press.

U. P. Governor At India Culture Centre

The Uday Shankar India Culture Centre gave a special performance on the 24th instant, in its Studio in honour of H. E. Sir Harry Haig, the Governor of U. P. and Lady Haig.

In a programme of nine items, Uday Shankar gave three solos, the Snake Charmer, Indra and Kartikeyya and Guru Shankaran Namboodry of Malabar, one of the greatest teachers of Abhinaya according to the Shastras, showed Beema Prabhavan, where in the battle field Beema fights with Dussasana and takes his revenge for all the insults and injuries done to the Pandavas. His control of the eyes, muscles of the face and movements of the body was so perfect, and with such consummate skill did he depict all consuming anger in the 'Raudra Rasa' that the audience, although unfamiliar with the gesture language, could not fail to "feel" the story. Another item much appreciated was the Marwari Dance by Simkie. The "Bhil Dance" performed for the first time in India by the entire group, drew continued applause.

The "piece de resistance," however, was the Tandava Nrittya which, although much shortened for the occasion, remain forceful enough to introduce an atmosphere of sanctity belonging to a glorious age. The orchestra lead by Vishnudass Shirali, had several new instruments including the sarangi and the Tipperah flute.

After the performance His Excellency the Governor and Lady Haig came on the stage and thanked Uday Shankar and all the members for the brilliant performance, and wished the Centre all success. A group photo was then taken.

Kisans And Workers Will Be Deprived Of Experienced Leadership

A. I. C. C. Resolution Of Ban On Satyagraha Criticised

Meetings of the All India Kisan Committee were held on the 22nd, 23rd and 27th June under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradevji, M.L.A., amongst those present were:—

Swami Sahjanand Saraswati, Gangasaran Singh, Jaiprakash Narain (Behar), Prof. N. G. Ranga, V. Sivling Prasad (Andhra), Indulal Yagnik, Chandrabhai Bhatt (Gujarat), J. Bukhari (Sind), Ramkishan (Punjab), Bunkeem Mukerjee, M.L.A. (Bengal), Mohanlal Gautam, M.L.A. (U P.) V. M. Bhuskute (Maharashtra), P. D. Marathe (C. P.), Bireshchandra Misra (Surma-Valley).

Messrs. Sarangdhar Das of Orissa and Sohansingh Joshi, M.L.A., of Punjab attended the meeting.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee held on the 27th June at Bombay under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev:—

This committee records its most emphatic protest against the decision of the Working Committee endorsed by the A. I. C. C. prohibiting Congressmen from offering or organising any form of Satyagraha in the administrative Provinces without the previous sanction of the P. C. Cs concerned.

The new policy enunciated in this decision goes counter to the fundamental policies that have so far governed Congress activities during the last fifteen years.

The resolution of the A. I. C. C. gives undue importance to the Parliamentary programme which ought to be regarded only as a minor part of the Congress Programme and an attempt is hereby made to subordinate every other programme of it.

The resolution again is in breach of the decision taken at Tripuri to prepare the country for a nation wide struggle, in as much as it seeks to check the growth of mass struggles.

The resolution, if enforced, will deprive such of the kisans and workers who have joined the Congress of their fundamental right to resort to peaceful Satyagraha for the protection of their just and legitimate rights, without at the same time enjoining on the Congress Government and the Congress Committees to secure their just rights to them in other ways. It will also prevent kisans and workers from receiving the benefit of the advise and guidance of tried Congress workers who may be expected to conduct the struggle in strict confirmity with Congress principles.

The Committee therefore, earnestly request the Congress Working Committee to reconsider the matter and to see that the resolution is withdrawn.

War Against Obsession

"I am surprised to find that there are some who still hope to ward off Prohibition by some providential intervention. Sooner these devotees of drink realize that they are going to be disappointed the better. If you analyse the propaganda in favour of drink you find that it is conducted by a very small section of the public. Some of these men will lose either by the loss of trade or the property tax. And the others are afflicted with a lack of vision which drives them to see an intimate connection between drink and individual well-being or social superiority.

Alcohol is a drug and a poison, but has in the West become popular on account of this psychological importance. This outlook is unknown to real India, and, therefore, the champions of drink are Europeans or a small section of Indians whose Indian soul has been blurred by a veneer of Westernisation. And the whole of India—the genuine, the real India is behind the programme of Prohibition.

"The Anti-Drink drive is, therefore, India's war against a dangerous psychological obsession, borrowed from the West. A few decades ago, some of our fore-runners saw an intimate connection between meat and respectability; a few years ago again to wear a dhoti in a fashionable club or a Court of Law was to suffer an irretrievable lapse from respectability. These obsessions have gone; and the magic of drink will similarly go."

—K. M. MUNSHI.

MASS STATISTICAL MURDERS IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 6)

ber fell to 440 thousand! The result of this "statistical technique" was a surprise even for the Germans themselves who found it hard to explain such a fall. The fall was explained by them as due to emigration or "the strengthening of the bonds of feelings among the inhabitants of the Reich after the experience of the World War." Such artificial arguments may be brushed aside as worthless.

Emigration at the best can account for the gap of a few thousands. The argument of "sympathetic feelings" is unreal. The Poles in Germany as German citizens had taken part in more than one war but it has in no way affected their numbers in the years that followed.

★

The following statistics, therefore, bring us near to the actual position. Starting from the German figures of 1910 which give 1 1|2 million Poles living in Germany we might add a quota of 15 per cent as natural addition by birth in 1910-14 and 1918-1939 and 10 per cent only during the war period. Deducting 4 per cent as killed or dead during the war the same as the loss of the German nation and a further deduction of about 250 thousands by emigration, we come to the conclusion that the Polish population in Germany in 1939 figures 1,800,000 souls.

★

The difference between the two calculations Polish and German —goes on increasing year by year and in 1933 amounted to 360 per cent! The last census will no doubt increase this difference to about 1 1|2 millions. This "statistical mass murder" has found its echo in the European Press. Indignation in the Polish Press, of course, goes on increasing day by day. Polish public opinion as well as official circles has decidedly opposed this well-known misleading Nazi methods. Poland will never agree to accept such statistics and will defend the national interests of her minority in Germany in a decisive manner. The Polish Government taking into consideration the census methods used in the last census have refused to accept the official figures and have duly notified the German Government about it.

DIGBOI STRIKERS TO REMAIN FIRM

No Settlement Until Demands Are Satisfied

The Secretary of the Assam Oil Company Labour Union, writes:—

The strikers are peaceful and non-violent. There is apparently no truth in the prospects of an early settlement. The strike has passed 83 days.

The following irreducible minimum demands have been submitted to the Rashtrapati.

All strikers to be taken back; Workers dismissed during the pendency of the dispute to be reinstated; All outstanding points of dispute to be referred to and finally settled by a Board of Conciliation or Arbitration to be appointed by the Government.

Unless the above demands are guaranteed and enforced by the Assam Government there is no question calling off the strike The strikers will continue the struggle indefinitely and will rather face starvation and death than submit to dishonour.

THIRTEEN SHIAS COURT ARREST

LUCKNOW, June 27.

Thirteen Shias courted arrest to-day in connection with the Tabarra Agitation in Lucknow.—A.P.

HEAVY FLUCTUATIONS IN YARN PRICES

Absence Of Demand

Bombay, June 28.

The uncertainty regarding the future course of the yarn market reported in our last has continued further during the week under review and prices in all kinds of yarns have fluctuated rather heavily without any definite tendency at the close. The political tension in the Far East seems to have eased to some extent but the questions at issue between the Japanese and the British Governments have not been yet finally settled and therefore such a situation has naturally created a very uncertain feeling amongst the markets all over the world. The important event during the week has been the latest report to the effect that America has after all adopted the subsidy plan but the details are still lacking and this in turn has naturally created uncertainty regarding the future of the cotton prices. Amidst all such uncertainties naturally turnover in the yarn market has been very much restricted and prices have been moving either way without any definite tendency at the moment. In case of Indian yarns, prices have been easier owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts since the last several weeks. It has been further reported that some of the dealers are eager to liquidate their holdings on account of unsatisfactory monsoon reports from all over the country. Export enquiries have also fallen off to some extent during the last few days and fresh business for Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and the Far Eastern markets has been considerably reduced at present. On the whole, the future outlook is not at all hopeful and although much will depend upon the course of the political situation in Europe and in the Far East in the next few days and also upon the tendency of cotton markets, we do not expect any improvement in prices of yarns in the immediate future so long as the monsoon reports are not satisfactory.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing fresh to report in this class of yarns where owing to higher prices quoted by Manchester spinners no business has been possible for the last few days.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

The improvement reported in our last in Japanese and Shanghai yarns has not been maintained probably due to some easing of the political tension in Europe as well as in the Far East and prices have therefore declined to some extent in the latter part of the week and have remained slightly easier at the close. In case of Single and Two fold grey yarns, prices have remained nominally unchanged but sales during the week have been very limited. As regards Mercerised yarns however, the speculative turnover has been fully maintained as during the previous weeks but the prices have undergone some further decline especially at the close probably due to restricted offtake from the consuming districts and also due to some easiness in the political situation in the Fast East.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There is no change in the official prices of the Italian Syndicate during the week. Demand for Italian as well as Japanese yarns continues to remain moderate and there have been very narrow fluctuations in prices during the week. Reports from consuming districts are not satisfactory at present. It is further reported that stocks of all kinds of artificial silk yarns in all important consuming districts are quite sufficient looking to the restricted consumption at present and if the arrivals during the next few days will be heavier prices are likely to decline to some extent. The future course of the market is not yet hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS.

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been rather restricted during the week on account of the uncertainty prevailing regarding the cotton prices and also due to anxiety regarding the future course of the monsoon. The tendency however is for further decline in prices to some extent.

THAT COUGH YOU HAVE WILL BE WORSE TONIGHT

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You can stop even the most stubborn, hacking cough by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs . . . it is pleasant to take and is suitable for all the family.

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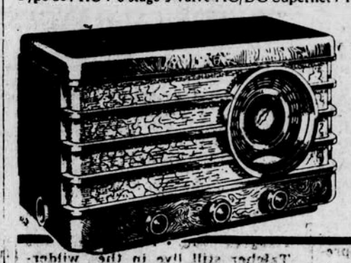

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Q. What is treacle?

A. It's linked sweetness long drawn-out.

Q. And Sugar?

A. It's crystalised counterpart. Nay, it is more. The human palate is not the only thing that sugar serves.

1

When cooking green vegetables add a little sugar to the water. It improves them. In the laundry, sugar is excellent for things that need slightly starching. Add coarse sugar to the water with which you wash cane or wicker chairs – this retains their polish and prevents creaking.

2

AND SUGAR IS A SPLENDID STIMULANT.

1. As a hair setting lotion, two or three lumps of sugar in hot water.
2. For stained hands, first wash and then rub them with granulated sugar.
3. For a cough, a few drops of Friar's Balsalm on a lump of sugar.
4. If you are tired, a spoonful of sugar in a glass of warm water.

3

4

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Silver Market Flooded With Selling Orders

QUIET TONE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, June 28.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton displayed a thin market as traders awaited details of subsidy plan. Prices gave way under scattered liquidation and outside selling.

LOCAL BULLION

Silver Market was flooded with selling orders from all sources. The announcement of reduction in foreign silver price by America scared buyers. Easier London cables further depressed the sentiment.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The general tone was quiet but price movements were rather irregular.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 28

Previous closing	8.82
To-day's opening	8.82
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	8.73
Difference	—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 28

Previous closing	4.57
To-day's opening	4.58
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	4.56
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 161
April May 1940	Rs. 156

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 28

The trading in October began at 8.82 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

Prices remained steady on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade support but later reacted on liquidation and outside selling with October receding to 8.79.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 28

The trading in local cotton market commenced with Broach July/August at Rs. 160-12. The price improved to Rs. 162 at which rate the market finally closed.

April/May opened at Rs. 156-8 and closed at Rs. 157-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 28

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.51/9.51) 9.56/9.56
October (8.76/8.76) 8.82/8.82
December (8.58/8.57) 8.66/8.66

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 28

American July (5.00) 5.94
American October (4.63) 4.56
Giza July (6.39) 6.32
Giza October (6.48) 6.42

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, June 28

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 3/8 sellers) £25 3/8 sellers

Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers

Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and buyers) 8 1/4 paid and buyers

Forward October December (8 7/16 paid and sellers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 1/2 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/2 to £48 1/4) £47 1/4 to £48 1/4

Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 28

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 43 3/8) dol 42 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/4) do' 23 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 46) dol 46 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 7/8) unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 28

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 28

Previous closing	4.68.28
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 28

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and then eased to 4.68.19 on scattered selling but later rallied to opening level on better enquiry.

Franc opened at 176.72 and continued to move within very narrow margin.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.185) 13.186
New York on Bombay (34.97) 34.98
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.03
London on Shanghai (0-6 13/16 nominal) 0-6 21/32 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (18 15/16d) 18 3/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 28

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India and speculators heavily sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 28

Spot	(18 15/16d) 19 3/16d —3/16
Forward	(18 3/4d) 18d —3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, June 28

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, June 26

Silver ready	49	5	0
Silver Ashad	49	4	0
Silver Shravan	48	13	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	3
Gold Ashad	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 28

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 46 1/2d. The sentiment was somewhat depressed by absence of support and favourable Canadian and Argentine crop reports.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.71 1/8. Prices advanced moderately on increased cash and milling interests enquiry with the rate improving to 0.71 3/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 28

Wheat September	3	1	6
Wheat January	3	5	6
Wheat May	3	6	0
Linseed September	5	5	0
Linseed May	5	3	9

• 3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 19.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96/2 for spot at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, June 19, £85
Tuesday, June 20, £85 1/4
Wednesday, June 21, £85 1/4
Thursday, June 22, £85
Friday, June 23, £85
Monday, June 26, £84 1/2
Tuesday, June 27, £84

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 28

4-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £96 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1955-55 (£106) £106
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 1/4) ££103 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/4) £98

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 1/2) £67 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 7/8) £94 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94) £94
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107) £107

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 28

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities attracted little interest. Three and half per cent was quoted at £84 i.e. unchanged from the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-3
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-4 1/2) 57-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-3) 30-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-0) 61-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20) £20
Dunlop Rubber (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Ford Motors (16-0) 16-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50 1/2) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-9) 128-9
P and O S. N. Company Deferred (19-7 1/2) 19-7 1/2
Distillers (94-0) 94-6
Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-9
British Celanese (4-9) 4-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (30-4 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-4 1/2) 25-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 50 7/8) dol 50 3/8
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-3) 17-3
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-6) 23-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£d1 1/4) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11 3/4) £11 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/4) £14
Associated Portland Cement (66-3) 65-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (84-7 1/2) 84-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (71-10 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Burma Oil (70-0) 69-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (83-9) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £34 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32 1/2) £32 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£14) £14
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) (£2 3/4)
London Southern Def (£16) £16
London Transport 5 per cent (£114) £113
London Transport 'C' (£79 1/4) £79 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 28

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 46 3/4d.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Support For Chinese Bonds

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 28

On the Stock Exchange traders were reluctant to extend their commitments, consequently the market was quiet and no definite trend was visible. Chinese Bonds, however, were noteworthy in attracting support on the belief in some quarters that the Far Eastern situation was somewhat easier.

Silver declined by three farthings on heavy speculative selling finding a poor offtake. The undertone remained very uncertain, pending clarification of American silver policy.

Wall Street opened dull.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculatives Quiet

CALCUTTA, June 28

Jutes: Although this section ruled steady, business was very much restricted for want of sufficient support. In coals only a solitary deal in Jainty Central was reported at steady prices. In teas a few isolated deals changed hands at more or less quotation prices.

Miscellaneous: The speculative issues were a shade quiet market to-day and business was very much limited in them. Government securities opened steady but closed slightly easier.

As a mark of respect to late Mr. Ghasilal Poddar, one of the partners of Messrs. Kishenlall Poddar, the Hall of the Association was closed at 2 p.m. to-day.

The following are the closing quotations:

Securities: 2 3/4 per cent loan 1948/52 98/10; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closing 95/15; 3 per cent loan 1951/54 99/7 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 108/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 111.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab Rly 101 small lot; Tezpore Balipara Rly 59.

Cotton: Dunbar ord 147 small lots.

Coal: Jainty Central 1/8 c div.

Jutes: Anglo India Pref 145; Bally 193 small lot; Barnagore 153/8; Howrah 54/7; Closing 54/6; Minings Budrma Corpn closing 5/6.

Miscellaneous: Cements Dalmia Cement ord 11/12 small lot; do (defd) 3/8 small lot; Elec and Telephones: Bengal Telephone ord 17/12; Eng Companies Brit Engineering 1/4; Indian Iron and Steel closing 24/15; Saran Engineering 4/2 small lot (auction sale); Steel Corpn ord closing 12/14; Associated Hotels ord 1/7; Indian Wood Products 22/9 small lots (auction sale), Paper Mills Orient Paper ord 5/12; Saw Mill and Timber: Borooah Timber 13/4; Shipping Companies: India General Navgn ord 93/8; Sugar Share Buland 12.

Tea Shares: Dufflaghur 9/12; Gungaram 331 c div small lot; Mothola (conty) 335.—A. P.

ALLOCATION OF RAW SUGAR

LONDON.—The President of the Board of Trade when asked in the Commons what proportion of additional 153,000 metric tons of raw sugar which was allocated to British Dominions and Colonies at a recent meeting of the International Sugar Council would come from Dominions and Colonies, respectively, replied that the Colonies' share of the total was 110,365 metric tons, and that of Dominions 42,900 metric tons.—B. O. W.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 28.

Wheat	19,759 cwts.
Linseed	3,848 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	220 cwts.
Poppyseed	10 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,835 cwts.
Castorseed	327 cwts.
Rice	37,166 cwts.
Myrabollams	198 cwts.
Cottonseed	713 cwts.
Mowraseed	46 cwts.
Gram	662 cwts.
Joowar	124 cwts.
Barley	862 cwts.
Bajree	972 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 27.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	12/13/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	13/2/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers	12/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11/7/6

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR ABDUL QADIR

LONDON.

Sir Abdul Qadir, who is leaving England at the end of the month, was the guest of honour at a dinner held at the Griterion restaurant here.

The dinner was arranged by Mr. G. S. Dara, Secretary of the Indian National Congress League, London and Gandhi Society, London, and Messrs. J. D. Santwan, R. K. Dadachanji, D Erulkar, J. Khambata, Mohammedi, A. H. Fyzee and Aftabuddin Ahmad.

Reuter.

In a sense the dinner was remarkable in that there were no speeches, but there was a lengthy reception beforehand at which the guests had an opportunity of taking a personal farewell of Sir Abdul.—Reuter.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 23rd day of June, 1939

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,79,23,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	174,47,79,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,65,61,000
Total Notes issued	209,92,63,000
* Total Liabilities	209,92,63,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 49.501 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	68,65,84,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,35,22,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	209,92,63,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 23rd June, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	8,07,32,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,45,80,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,13,65,000
(b) Banks	16,68,77,000
(c Others	63,60,000
Bills Payable	6,97,000
Other Liabilities	1,10,33,000
Rupees	43,16,44,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	25,74,87,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,36,000
Rupee Coin	5,87,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,09,000
Bills purchased and discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	21,87,000
Balances held abroad*	8,32,78,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	45,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	7,25,30,000
Other Assets	1,00,90,000
Rupees	43,16,44,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 28.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/15
4 per cent 1960-70	110
5 per cent 1945-55	113/8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108/4
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	33/12
Imperial Bank F.P.	1540
Imperial Bank P.P.	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	365
Ambica	273/2
Arun	210
Arvind	110/0
Asok	182/6
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	750
Buckingham and Carnatic	173
Calico	560
Central India	206/4
Century	207/8
Colaba	120
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	425
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	265
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	217/8
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	185/10
Raipur	600
Rajnagar	161/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2675
Simplex	66/14
Swadeshi	205/10
Vishnu	1025

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1442/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/14
Tata Power Ord.	1273/12

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/12
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram.	128/7
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	345
Associated Cements	132/12
Belapur	179/6
Bombay Burma New	170
Bombay Burma Old	498/2
Bombay Steam	240/10
Bombay Telephone	88/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/11/6
Burma Corporation	5/7
Dalmia Cement	11/14
Indian Bleaching	88/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	43/8
Indian Radio Ord.	350
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/10/6
Indian Iron	25
Mysore Sugar	32
Port Canning	72/8
Premier Construction	69/8
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	35/4
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy.	287/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1385
Bengal Steel Corpn.	9/12/13

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15/15
Howrah	54/8
Hukumchand	5
Kamarhatty	489
Kankanarrah	390
Lawrence	347
Reliance	57/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 28

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons, Captain R C Brown arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Goldenfels of 4844 reg tons, Captain E Wiebke arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaganga of 3080 reg tons, Captain R A Bray sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

B I S N ss Barpeta of 1892 reg tons, Captain J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 28-6-39.

S S Ockenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports.

S S Dalgoma (M M) for Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 28

8 Trautenfels 3924 Karachi 30-6 L Edwards
11 Itinda 3964 Karachi 29-6 M M
12 Brisbane Maru 3221 Japan 30-6 O S Kaisya
15 Kenya 4646 Durban 5-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 28-6 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busrah 29-6 M M
10/11 Nirvana 3765 Rangoon 29-6 M M
7 Sirsa 3387 N F N F M M
9 Begum 3656 Rangoon 1-7 T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 29-6 T Morrison
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
O Stanwold 603 N F N F J Mackintosh
P/O Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Keelung 1-7-39 K Nixon
Clan Macbryan 27-6-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Barenfels 10-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 3-7-39 Volkart Bros.
Steel Inventor 6-7-39 M M

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Riv 4-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Jeypore 28-6-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 1-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 2-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 6-7-39 M M
Vita 1-7-39 M M
Ockenfils 2-7-39 L Edwards

FROM RANGOON

Surada 5-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 30-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 27-6-39 M M
Neuenfels 3-7-39 L Edward

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 5-7-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 5-7-39 K Nixon
Circassia 30-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Ockenfels 6-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Husimi Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 16-7-39 P and O S N
Brisborne Maru 30-6-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Scmali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 9-7-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 29-6-39 M M
Barpeta 28-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Begum 1-7-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalakrishna 29-6-39 Scindia S N
Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 2-7-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Trautenfels 26-6-39
S S Atlas Maru 26-6-39
S S Conte Rosso (boats) 27-6-39
S S Parvati 27-6-39

EXPORTS

S S Pres Polk for New York; 164 bags psyllium seed D Abraham; 96 bgs flea seeds outer shell Cox and Kings; 113 bags flea seeds D Abraham; 66 bags gum S Khetsey; 224 bags flea seed outer shell D Mavji; 700 bags gum D Mavji.

For Boston: 12 bales d/s goat skins Cox and Kings; 50 bales wool raw K Esmail.

For Philadelphia: 24 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 50 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 35 bags flea seeds B Balwant; 100 cases gum E Vallimohamed; 48 cases gum R S Tata; 2560 bags groundnut seed The Cotton Agents; 10 bales wool ship skins D Abraham; 10 cases gum A Abdulla; 42 cases gum N Muljee; 60 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co

For Oporto: 20 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India).

For Thessaloniki: 20 bags henna powder S M Rajgor.

For Famagusta: 10 bales ctn grey yarn R Shantilal; 12 bales grey ctn sheeting R Shantilal.

For Lattakia: 42 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Suez in transit: 110 bales ctn white shirting R E Ani.

For Tripoli: 54 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Jaffa: 10 bales ctn grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen optional: 2000 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus.

S S Star of Suez for Port Said for orders: 1120 bags gr nut oil cake meal Ralli Bros.

S S Dalgoma for London: 51 casks wet salted goat skins D Abraham; 2 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 1000 bags soap stone powder S Wallace; 200 bags kang grain K Devji; 28 cases chrome box sides D Abraham; 1165 bags mowra oil cake meal Tata Oil Mills Co.

IMPORTS

S S Gogra Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Calcutta: 4849 bags dry chillies; 1281 bags betelnuts; 240 bales hessain cloth; 300 bales gunny bags; 222 chests tea; 55 bags leather cuttings; 107 bars boiler composition; 60 cases cud salmon; 83 pkgs cenemotograp apparatus accessoories; 2013 bags rice; 396 pkgs red lead dry; 75 casks red lead; 692 pkg paints; 125 drums empty iron drums; 60 cases heald cord; 1450 pcs c i fittings; 400 cut pcs pipes; 2250 pcs c i pipes; 200 brls rosin; 62 pkgs teak materials; 264 bundles c i pans; 141 cases prtd tinned sheets; 50 bundles bamboo handles; 149 pkg and pcs structured steel; 360 coils yellow tops; 6500 pcs firebricks.

From Madras: 325 bags sandalwood billets; 56 bags turmeric; 445 bags push cycle parts; 50 bales raw cotton.

S S Itinda Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Rangoon: 6521 bas rice; 362 bags gram bian; 250 bags chola; 100 bags tuwar grain; 80618 pcs and bundles teakwood; 1724 bars pig lead; 3758 drums oil; 122 cases cutch; 75 cases jaggery.

From Cochin: 438 brls coir yarn; 178 pkgs coir rope; 125 cases cashew kernals; 100 cases pirawal wholes; 50 bundles r s sheet rubber; 124 bags cocoanuts.

S S Barpeta Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Bushire: 286 carboys rosewater; 50 bags almond; 100 bags raisins; 60 bags roots.

From Muscat: 171 bags sardines; 169 bags dry dates; 86 bags fish maws.

From Karachi: 2854 bags wheat; 75 bundles kishmish; 200 bags gram chuni; 676 bags gram flour; 511 bags bajree; 106 bags wheat flour; 69 bales cotton.

From Port Okha: 20195 bags cement.

S S Jalaganga Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd from Rangoon: 7728 bags rice; 400 bags powder starch; 400 bags pearl starch.

From Cochin: 794 bags cocoanuts; 139 bundles coir yarn; 98 tins ghee; 65 bundles wooden shooks.

From Bassein: 10045 bags rice.

From Colombo: 150 bags gram peas.

From Calicut: 2242 bags cocoanuts; 120 bags dry ginger;

S S Nirvana Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Cochin: 168 bundles coir rope; 617 bundles coir yarn; 40 cases roasted coffee beans; 126 bundles scrap rubber.

From Calicut: 431 bags cocoanuts; 305 pkgs coir rope; 125 jottas coir yarn;

From Moulmein: 15493 bags rice; 34360 pcs and bundles teakwood; 48 cases jaggery.

From Rangoon: 10067 bags rice; 65310 pcs and bundles teakwood; 75 bags flat beans; 400 bags gram bran; 296 bags betelnuts; 400 cases jaggery; 400 bags pearl starch; 400 bags powder starch.

S S Corfu Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Basle: 138 pkgs aniline colours; 555 brls indigo.

From New York: 41 d/s dyestuff.

From Gothenburg: 65 cases wall bracket castings.

From London: 103 bales bacon; 63 cases cigarettes; 195 cases whisky; 46 bars silver; 31 cases cinema films.

From Amsterdam: 48 cases cheese.

From Charentee: 55 cases brandy.

From Copenhagen: 100 cases milk powder.

From Sarpsborg: 232 bales paper.

From Southampton: 60 coils bare copper wire.

From Marseilles: 135 bags unshelled almonds; 100 cases aluminium circles; 60 cases brandy.

From Alexandria: 150 bales cotton.

From Tel Aviv: 100 cases fruit juice.

From Aden: 111 bags gum; 60 bags chora grain; 50 bales skins.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 27.

Rozario Santa Fe July sellers	19
Barletta Russo July sellers	23
South Australian July sellers	22/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 27.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5 5/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York June 27.

Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality unchanged

Scarcity Of Cotton Contracts On N. Y. Exchange

JULY TENDERS ONLY 600 BALES

Wall-Street And Trade Buying

BOMBAY, June 28.

There continues scarcity of cotton contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and it looks like continuing until new crop arrives.

The effect of export subsidy is expected to be constructive and with only 600 bales tenders, there was fairly good buying in the New York Cotton market by Wall-Street operators.

Prices on the New York cotton market touched new high levels for the season on Tuesday when July option was quoted 9.56 cents per pound of cotton. There was considerable buying among which Bombay was a persistent purchaser of distant months with offerings scarce.

So far details of the export subsidy are not available but it is generally believed that they will have a constructive effect on the trend of prices.

There is scarcity of cotton and loan repossessions being small, there continues fairly good trade buying and spot house support for nearby deliveries while distant months are supported by speculators.

Thus the only sign of relief lies in arrival of new crop. Latest weather report indicate excessive rains in the South-West but on the whole the progress of the growing American cotton crop is little above average.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady and advanced further on covering in July and trade and spot house buying near months. There was limited scale-up liquidation and hedging. Prompt stoppage of 6 July notices and some Wall Street buying also imparted strength.

At the opening July was quoted unchanged at 9.51 and with scattered selling prices declined to 9.50 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and July was quoted 9.56 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 9.97 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was also steady with a slightly better demand and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 9.50 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 4.63. The market was quiet and narrow. There was small hedging by outsiders and scattered liquidation which met with trade calling. Later on there was straddle profit-taking and buying on narrower New York parity. There was fresh straddle selling and tired long liquidation. The markets closed at a net decline of 5 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 5.62 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was quiet and Giza futures closed 9 points down. Uppers futures closed 7 to 8 points lower. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet and Sakels declined 19 to 20 points while Ashmouni futures closed at a loss of 9 to 6 points.

LOAN COTTON

"Reports from America indicate that the total purchases by the trade of repossessed loan cotton amount so far to about 200,000 bales. The carryover at the end of this season is estimated at 14,400,000 bales of American, and of all growths at 22,600,000 bales, a staggering figure!

No fresh developments are reported regarding the barter deal, although the fact that it is still hanging over the market has a disturbing influence on both legitimate business and speculative enterprise. The latter is conspicuous by its absence; operations are confined to necessary transactions, while the semi-holiday atmosphere is not conducive to any broadening of business. Consequently the market has been very thin, and values susceptible to any and every influence.

An advance of 10 points took place at the beginning of the week under review, on good trade calling and mixed buying in a market devoid of contracts. This gain was lost the following day on Bombay liquidation of July, hedging of outsiders, and selling on renewed fears of an export subsidy, but good trade-fixing and local short-covering have improved prices. Values now show an advance of 9 to 6 ponts on the week.

The total American tenders for May amount to 13,100 bales.

In Egyptian, Giza has inclined to weaken compared with American, on hedging of Sudan, while Uppers have remained steady on trade calling.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (12-49 p.m.)	9.56+05
N. Y. July Lowest (11-40 a.m.)	9.50—01
Liverpool October Highest	4.66+04
Liverpool October Lowest	4.56—06

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Delivery notices light and have had a tendency to strengthen spot month contracts appears scarce this feature accounting largely for the markets steadyness doubt whether it is advisable to follow the advance market influenced by outcome of agricultural legislation uncertain.

Cotton firm although trade realizes strong spot situation artificial sentiment leaning more constructive side worlds' spinners need American cotton questionable whether new crop sufficient meet requirements.

New York Silver: (1) Treasury price foreign silver reduced from 43 ounce to 40.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Large spot interests free buyers July. Good fixing on buyers' call in fall months Scattered buying in distant months. Excessive rains in South-East. Firm undertone.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 27.

July	9.55+04
October	8.82+07
December	8.63+07
January	8.52+07
March	8.44+07
May	8.37+07
Middling spot	9.97+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 27.

July	9.65+03
October	8.92+04
December	8.72+05
Middling spot	9.50+05

NEW YORK

New York, June 27.

11 a.m. Ranges.

July	9.51/9.51
October	8.78/8.77
December	8.60/8.59
Noon Call.	
July	9.52
October	8.78
December	8.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 27.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 27.

June	5.10—07
July	4.95—05
August	4.79—07
September	4.67—05
October	4.57—05
November	4.47—04
December	4.47—04
January	4.47—04
February	4.47—04
March	4.48—03
April	4.48—03
May	4.49—02
June	4.49—01
Middling spot	5.62—02

10-12 a.m. quotations.

July	5.02
October	4.64

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 27.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.59—1.
July	6.34—9.
October	6.43—9.
November	6.46—9.
January	6.50—9.
March	6.54—9.
May	6.58—9.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.90—0.
July	5.59—8.
October	5.61—7.
November	5.61—7.
January	5.65—7.
March	5.68—7.
May	5.71—7.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 27.

SAKELS.	
July	11.32—19.
November	11.87—20.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.60— 9.
October	9.69— 6.
December	9.74— 7.
February	9.83— 6.
April	9.90— 6.
GIZA.	
July	11.24—16.
November	11.50—14.
January	11.61—16.
March	11.75—13.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 27.

Broach J/A highest 161 1/4, lowest 160 1/2, closing 160 7/8

Broach A/M highest 157 1/4, lowest 156 7/8, closing 156 7/8

Oomra July highest 156, lowest 155 1/2, closing 155 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 144 1/2, lowest 143 3/4, closing 144 1/4

Bengal July highest 122 1/8, lowst 122, closing 122 1/8

Bengal D/J highest 119 3/4, lowest 119 1/2, closing 119 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug New York July Rs. 64 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 54 1/2.

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 43, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 38 1/2.

New York Liverpool July 15, Oct. 13, Dec. 12, Jan. 20, Mar. 33, May 42.

LINSEED OILS

London, June 27.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. July sellers	24/7 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Sept/Dec. sellers	24/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 28.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 161/4 for Broach J/A delivery and at Rs. 157/8 for New Broach A/M. delivery. The market opened at Rs. 161 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 161/8 on scattered buying but the sharp decline in silver induced heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 160/4. New Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 156/12 and after advancing to Rs. 157/4 declined to Rs. 156/8. The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point but their being slow liquidation in the local market, prices ruled quiet. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach J/A	160	12	0
Broach A/M	156	10	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July	155	8	0
Oomra D/J	143	10	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July	121	8	0
Bengal D/J	119	4	0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 28

Slightly cooler, light to moderate rainfall over entire Belt. Forecast: "Entire Belt cloudy more rain expected, getting too much rain."

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F.G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	130	127	124	121	
Punjab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	133	130	127	124	
Oomra No. 3	161	159	156	153	
C P No. 1	171	169	166	163	
C P No. 2	165	163	160	157	
Broach No. 2		168	166	163	161
Punjab Ame		187	185	182	180
Surat		205	203	200	198
Rajpipla		202	200	197	195
Navsari		214	212	209	207

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 28.

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F.G.	123/24
C. P. 1	164/66
C. P. 2	160/61
Arvi	161/62
Amraoti	154/58
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	157/58
Malkapur	154/56
Khandesh	141/49
Jalna/Sailu	150/52
Burwah/Sanavad	156/58
Khandwa	156/58
Mathia F.G.	126/31
Broach	165/66
Punjab 4F.	171/81
Punjab 289F.	206/11
Sindh N.T.	181/83
Anklashwar/Jaghadia	193/96
Surat	201/03
Navsari	211/13
Western Farm	171/76

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 28

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,678	53,749
Central India	58 224,039	44,057
Barsi and Nagar	91,069	149,218
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,474	40,254
Berar	51 162,203	323,247
Central Provinces	38,096	80,340
Total Oomras	109 558,559	690,855
Dholera	1,471 273,918	130,485
N W Provinces	31 8,065	2,927
Rajputana	73,882	16,100
Sind Punjab	127 326,194	516,374
Broach	414,335	261,375
Coompta and Dharwar	121 133,746	53,609
Westerns Northerns	468 88,094	22,245
Cocoanada	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,631	4,287
American	3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan	4,156 348,615	483,789
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95	1,171
Total	6,483 2,231,719	2,361,075
Arrived by road to 22nd June 1939	371,584	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday This year	Last year
Europe	555 272,366	283,268
Japan and China	8,533 1,057,044	616,096
Coast Ports	30 31,022	56,596
Up-country by Rail	244,269	331,681
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	23,123	20,573
Total	9,118 1,627,829	1,308,214

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 27-6-39	3852000	7772000
Receipts yesterday 27-6-39	5000	4000
Exports to date 27-6-39	3431000	5721000
Stock at Ports 23-6-39	1949000	2518000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-6-39	1539000	2097000
Stock at Liverpool 23-6-39	700000	1153000
Visible Supply 23-6-39	5050000	5985000
Quantity in sight 23-6-39	9199000	13399000
Quantity out of sight 23-6-39	9784000	10295000

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 28

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 100	June 99	August 99
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 110 1/2	June 109	August 109
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 141	June 139	August 141
Yarn No. 40s October 217	June 217	August 217

DROP IN SILVER PRICES

U. S. A. Reduces Buying Level

Bombay, June. 28.

Sequel to a reduction of 3 cents in the buying of Silver in foreign markets, there was a sharp decline in Silver prices all over world markets.

London Silver prices declined 11/16d. on general and Indian selling on Tuesday. Buyers were holding back following news of about proposals of U. S. Senate particolarly concerning stopping foreign purchases of silver. Later on the London Silver market was quietly steady at the decline. There was some bear covering and Indian buying. Sellers were holding back but the market was uncertain pending definite indications.

Yesterday London Gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6. London-Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 176.72. Dollar-Sterling Cross rate was 4.68-28 at London and 4.68 1/4 at New York.

London Silver prices were reduced 11/16d. to 18 15/16d. for spot and 18 3/4d. for forward. There was heavy speculative selling and the support was poor. Later on India bought at 1/16th over fixed rates.

London Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 50-7-3 and forward was Rs. 50-0-6. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 6 1/2d.

The local market was erratic and nervous and there were rumours that there will be further reduction in U. S. A. treasury buying level. The market opened at Rs. 50/2 and declined to Rs. 49/4. There was considerable nervous unloading and selling by option dealers. Later on there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 49/9. Gold was quietly steady with a limited business.

	Gold	Silver
Ready	37-1-3	49-10-0
Ashad Delivery	37-1-6	49- 9-0
Ashad Teji Mandi	0- 0-9	1- 1-0
Shrawan Delivery	37-1-6	49- 5-0
Shrawan Teji mandi	0-2-0	1-12-0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 27.

Spot	18 15/16
Forward	18 3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, June 27.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6

LONDON METALS

London, June 27.

Copper	£42 5 0
Lead	£14 12 6
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£224 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 28

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£42-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled

London, June 27.

July	£11-13-9.
August	£11-15-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 28.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	29 8 6
Highest	29 10 0
Lowest	29 8 6
Closing	29 10 0
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	31 12 0
Highest	31 15 0
Lowest	31 10 6
Closing	31 13 6
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	26 8 0
Highest	26 10 6
Lowest	26 7 9
Closing	26 10 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 27.

July	46 5/8d.
October	50 3/8d.
December	52 1/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 27.

July	dol 0.71 1/8.
September	dol 0.71 7/8
December	dol 0.73.

LONDON SUGAR

London, June 27.

August	8s. 0 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, June 27.

September	1.98.
November	2.04.
January	1.98.
March	2.00.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 28.

Ready Javas	15 8 0
Shipment July-Aug.	6 0 6
Shipment September	6 2 0
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	5 14 0

Java Spot F 7.40 (nominal).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/2
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/4
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/56	113/8
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore	111/2
3 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPURATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened to-day at Rs. 96/3/6 for current settlement to close easier at Rs. 96/1/0. Budli difference ranged between Rs. 0/3/3 to 0/4/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 28.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Sept. 29/32 Oct/Feb.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 3/8

Bank's buying T T 284 7/8

Bank's buying D D 284 1/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308

Bank's buying T T 1,328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 39 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 28th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/6 13/16 28th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 28th instant.

Java/London 8.80 28th instant.

New York/London 4.68.25 27th instant

London/New York 4.68.28 27th instant

London/Paris 176.72 27th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 27th instant.

London/Belgium 27.53 1/4 27th instant

London/Switzerland 20.77 1/2 27th instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 1/4 27th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 27th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.82 1/4 27th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain.

Gold £7-8-6 26th instant

Gold £7-8-6 27th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 5/8 26th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 15/16 27th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/16 26th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 3/4 27th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant

Silver New York Ready 40 27th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 26th instant.

London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 27th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 26th instant.

London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 27th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 27.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71
3 1/2 per cent	84
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96
4 per cent 1948/53	103
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loans	94
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	36/10-1/2

Pepper And Ginger Market

Bombay, June 27.

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants Asso. Ltd.)

	per candy. Rs. a. p.
Pepper ready Alleppey	89 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut	88 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi 15th	88 12 0
Pepper Asho Sudi 15th	89 0 0
	per cwt.
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond	12 0 0
Pepper Lampong C.I.F.	11 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached	11 0 0
Ginger ready Bleached	12 0 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 27.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£71
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£84
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£106
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£94
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 3/8
Victory Bonds	£107 1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£7
Honkong and Shanghai Bank	£80
London reg.	£29
National Bank of India	£29 1/2

Share Bazar Remains Quietly Steady

TATA STEEL SHARES RECOVER EARLY DECLINE

Cotton Mills And Cements Quiet

BOMBAY: June 28.

The local Share Bazar was dull and featureless. There was absence of fresh enterprise and most of the business was of transfer nature.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was barely steady with operators awaiting developments over the Monetary Bill, which was passed by the Senate in an amended form. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/4 up at dols. 46-1/2 and Anaconda Coppers gained 1/8 at dols. 23-3/8. General Motors also improved 1/8 at 43-1/2 dollars.

In the local market there were some unfounded rumours regarding negotiations in connection with Jamshedpur Labour. During the early part of the session there was some selling and prices declined, but moderate covering appeared and prices recovered to the opening level. The market was steady at this level with limited business, but towards the close there was some report of agreement with labour and prices registered a small improvement.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,380 and declined to Rs. 1,367. Later prices improved to Rs. 1,385 and finally closed at Rs. 1,383-12. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 287-8.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with scattered selling and the tone of the market was quiet. Bombay Burmas and Cements did not show any definite tendency with utter absence of professional activity.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 28

100 Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100 BOM. DYEING	750	0
100 CENTURY	207	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	206	8
100 COLABA	120	0
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100 Finlay	132	8
100 GOKAK	132	8
1,000 Hindustan	675	0
100 Indore	38	12
100 Khatau	83	12
100 KOHINOOR	218	0
200 Laxmi	417	8
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	121	8
250 Model	42	8
50 MYSORE	87	8
100 NEW GREAT	186	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	215	0
25 Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000 Sholapur	2,675	0
50 SIMPLEX	67	4
1,000 SWADESHI	206	0
100 SWAN	88	0
500 Vishnu	1,025	0
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	109	0
25-500 CENTRAL	33	12
500 Imperial	1,540	0
125-500 Ind. Comty	378	12
50-100 India	144	8
100 Reserve Bank	111	12
5 Union	5	14
CEMENTS		
500 ASSOCIATED	133	0
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	661	4
15-100 Jupiter	14	0
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	40	0
200 Oriental	4,395	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	6
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Qld	145	0
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1445	0
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128	8
100 Bombay Suburban	155	0
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	195	0
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	151	4
100 TATA HYDRO	152	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1275	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	973	12
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	100	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	772	8
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp	5	8
2sh. Indian Copper	1	11
2sh. Indian Iron	25	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR	35	8
30 TATA STEEL DFFDS.	1383	12
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	287	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	346	0
10 Air Service	7	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	180	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	693	12
250 BOMBAY STEAM.	241	8
125 B. BURMA	498	8
50 B. BURMA CONT.	170	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-11-6	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	88	8
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43	8
100 I. Radio Defd.	347	8
100 I Radio Ord.	355	0
100 Port Canning	72	8
30 PREMIER CON.	69	12
10 Scindia	17	14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	14
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,450	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	556	4
6½ p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	0
6½ p.c. Prem Const 2nd	96	0
7 p.m. Tata Hydro	153	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,562	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	655	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 28.

Bombay Dyeing (753/12)	751	748	750
Century (208/8)	208	206	207/8
Central India (208)	206	205	206/8
Kohinoor (218)	217/8	217	218
New Great (189)	188	187	186
Simplex (67/8)	67/8	67/4	
Swadeshi (207)	206/8	206	
Associated Cement (133)	132/8	132/4	133
Andhra (1450)	1450	1445	
Tram. Ord. (129)	129	128/8	
Tata Hydro (152/8)	152/4	152	
Tata Power (1277/8)	1276	1275	
T. Steel Dfd. (1381/4)	1382	1372	1380
1378	1383/12		
T. Steel Ord. (287/8)	288	286	287/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (161/4)	161/8	161/4	
Bellapur (180)	180		
B. Steam (240)	240	241/8	
B. Burma (496/8)	497	493	496 498/8

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
American Water Works and Elec. dol 6 Pfd.	94
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 5/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	96
Consolidated Edison	30 1/2
American Telephone and Telegraph	150
Western Union Telegraph	18 1/2
New York Central R.R.	14
Gillette Safety Razor dol 5 Pfd.	52
Amrex Corporation	23 1/2
Texas Corporation	37
American Tobacco 'B'	83 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	39 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	75 3/4
Guaranty Trust	265
United States Steel	46 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	55
Ludlum Steel	16
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 3/8
Chrysler Motors	59
General Motors	43 1/2
General Electric	33 5/8
Lockheeds	26
Douglas	67
American Radiator	12
Consolidated Oil	7 5/8
Socony	11 3/4
National City Bank of New York	25 1/2

Turnover 480,000 shares. Easier market.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 27.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 5 7½
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 2 9
Turner and Newall	3 17 6
Associated Elec. Industries	1 19 6
Attock Oil	2 18 6
Barsi Light Railways	50 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ordinary	2 7 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 1½
Beira Railways	1 3 1½
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 3
Marconi International Marine	1 8 3
Western Union Telegraph dol.	21 0 0
General Electric Ordinary	3 15 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 0 9
Perak Hydro Electri Ordinary	0 16 0
International Railways of C. America dol	5.25
Malayalam Plantatons	1 7 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 6 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 1 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 19 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 2 4½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power dol	9.62½
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 3 1½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0 3 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18. 3
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 3
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 0 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	4 14 6
	51 p.c. p.a.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 27.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.66.28
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.67 1/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 7/16
Amsterdam	8.82 3/16
Brussels	27.58 1/4
Milan	80.02
Berne	20.77 1/2

3 p. c. Tata Hydro 105 8

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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CURES rapidly BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM of all kinds and anywhere on the body. INSTANT CURE for STINGS of MOSQUITOES and other insects. Will not stain clothes. Will not injure the most delicate skin. No discomfort of Grease or Oil. Will dry up instantly on application. Cure guaranteed.
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1939

Serious Ry. Accident To Delhi-Dehra Dun Express

Engine & Three Bogies Fall From Bridge: Injured Taken To Moradabad

MORADABAD, June 28.

A REPORT of a serious railway accident to Delhi-Dehra Dun Express is received here.

The engine with three bogies of the train fell from a bridge between Haldore and Chandpur stations.

The accident occurred at about 2-10 a. m. A relief train which proceeded to the place of the accident is bringing the injured persons to Moradabad. Railway authorities have already reached the place of the accident.

Details are lacking.

22 WOUNDED REACH MORADABAD

Further details available in connection with the Haldore-Chandpur railway accident show that a relief train arrived at Moradabad station at 10-45 a.m., bringing about 22 wounded persons of whom one died later. Of the remainder some cases are reported to be serious. All the injured persons have been admitted to the railway hospital.

A list of wounded persons is being prepared. Both the Transportation and Commercial Superintendents interviewed the wounded persons. The Divisional Superintendent has hurried to the scene of accident.

The accident, it appears, was caused by heavy rains flooding the tracks.

10 KILLED: 21 INJURED

According to the latest information, 10 persons are reported to have been killed and 21 injured.—A.P.

10 KILLED AND 21 INJURED

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The following communique has been issued by the Chief operating Superintendent, E. I. Railway:—

Owing to heavy rains, the bank near culvert 25 between Chandpur-siau and Haldaur between mile 26/1 and 28/6 subsided. The engine of 33 up Delhi Dehra Dun mixed express with three covered goods wagons and three bogie coaches fell into the breach at 2-30 hours on 28th instant.

According to the latest information, ten persons are reported to have been killed and 21 injured, some of the injured persons are being attended to in the civil dispensaries at Bijnor and Chandpursiau, while others have been taken, to Moradabad.

Culvert 25 consists of two spans of two feet each and the height of the bank is about four feet. The Senior Government Inspector will hold an enquiry—A. P.

DECCAN STATES' MINISTERS CONFER

Instrument Of Accession Being Discussed Again

POONA, June 23

The Ministers and Representatives of the Deccan States met informally here yesterday, it is understood, to discuss the attitude of the Deccan States towards Federation and the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession in the light of Bombay resolution of the Chamber of Princes and the Gwalior Conference.

Mr. K. V. Godbole, Dewan of Phalton, presided over the discussions which will continue for another two days. The Conference was attended by representatives of 16 out of 18 Deccan States.

It is understood that the outcome of discussions will be conveyed by the representatives to their respective rulers which will serve as a guide to determine their individual attitude to the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession in replying to British Government's offer.

It may be mentioned that rulers of States are expected to despatch individual replies to the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession before the end of July.—A P

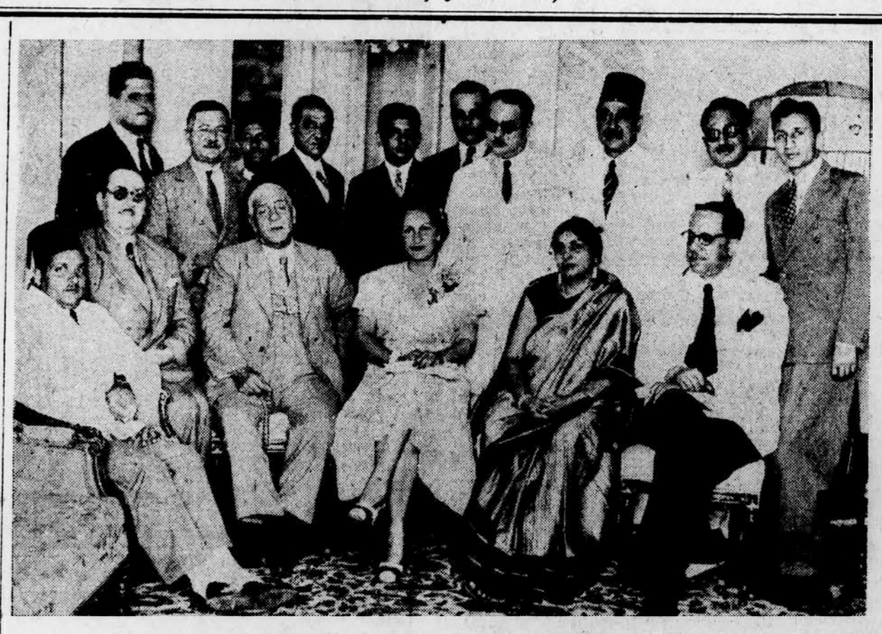
COOPER MILLS STRIKE CALLED OFF

Management Promises To Give Increment To Workers

LUCKNOW, June 27.

The strike in the Upper India Cooper Mills, in which more than 800 workers were involved, has been called off on the condition, it is understood, that the recommendations of the Labour Commissioner regarding additional increment to workers who have not been given any increment for a long time will be implemented and that the Union will submit by July 10 a list of such workers.

On the other hand, the Management will submit a list by June 30, of the workers who have already been given increment. The Management is further understood to have also agreed to give regular annual increments to workers.—A. P.



Shrimati Kamaladevi Chatopadhayaya who passed through Egypt on her way to Europe is seen here photographed with the Speaker and some of the members of the Egyptian Parliament on the occasion of her visit to the Parliament.

Indo-Japanese Trade Talks

India Govt. To Have Three Non-Official Advisers In Negotiations

CALCUTTA, June 28

The "United Press" understands that the Government of India propose to have three non-official Indian advisers to the Government during their negotiations with the Japan Government in regard to the continuation or modification of the existing Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, which are likely to commence shortly.

While inviting the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to nominate three of its members to serve as such, the Government of India point out that in nominating the advisers the Federation should bear in mind the interest of minor Indian industries.

It is also proposed to have a preliminary discussion of the problems that are likely to arise during the negotiations, between these non-official advisers and the official representatives of the Government of India, and with that end in view a provisional date, namely, July 17, has been fixed when discussions will be held in Simla.—United Press.

JAPANESE IMPORTS INTO FRENCH INDIA

SIMLA, June 27.

The Government of France is reported to have prohibited the import into French colonies of Japanese goods other than silk goods, pure silk thread, unbleached raw silk, camphor, pearls, and similar other commodities unless they are accompanied by a certificate from the French Consul or Commercial Attache in Japan.

The French India Chamber of Commerce, which met recently to consider the implications of the decree, while welcoming the proposal, passed a resolution requesting the Home Government to prohibit the import of silk goods also, as it was these which were responsible for all the British Customs difficulties on the frontiers.

It has, however, recently been announced that the Colonial Minister in Paris has turned down this suggestion. It may be noted that France herself exports a lot of silk to Japanese colonies, and that if Japanese exports of silk to French colonies were prohibited, Japan might retaliate.—United Press.

CITY FATHERS WANT YOUNG BLOOD

Poona Plea For Energetic Administrative Officer

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 27.

A resolution requesting the Government to replace the present Administrative Officer by a young, energetic and experienced candidate was carried by a majority of 6 votes to 2 in the meeting of the Poona City Municipal School Board held last evening.

The resolution was moved and taken up for discussion at the eleventh moment. The resolution mentioned that the present occupant held that post for the last twelve years.

Mr. Wable, the Administrative Officer concerned who was present at the meeting, requested that he may be given an opportunity to have his say. But the request was turned down and the resolution was carried by majority.

Desperate Chase In Busy Thoroughfare

Pathan Thrice Fires Revolver Shots At Police

PESHAWAR, June 27

A busy thoroughfare in Charsadda was the scene of a race between a Pathan, armed with a loaded revolver, and three constables, who succeeded in outpacing him and depriving him of his weapon.

It is reported that the Pathan shot at and seriously wounded one of his enemies in a thoroughfare and attempted to escape.

When chased by three constables, the Pathan thrice fired at them, who luckily escaped. The constables however kept up the chase and eventually arrested him.

A six-chambered revolver with four spent bullets was recovered from the Pathan.—A.P.

Arya Satyagrahis At Manmad

MANMAD, June 27.

A Jatha of 26 Satyagrahis, reached Manmad yesterday after visiting Mirpurkhas, Sangar, Dhoranara, Chhor, Ahmedabad and Bombay, and left for Rotegann this morning to offer Satyagraha. The Jatha is led by Hakim Veerumal Aryapremi of Hyderabad (Sind).

Before leaving Manmad, Hakim Veerumal issued an appeal to all Sindhis to support the Satyagraha in Hyderabad with men and money.—United Press.

ROHTAK. — Acharya Narendra Deo, President-elect of the Punjab Provincial Congress Socialist Party Conference, will be reaching Rohtak on July 1.

Rajen Babu Discusses Jobless Problem

Gives Patient Hearing To Cases Of Bombay And Jamshedpur Labour

Babu Rajendra Prasad was busy on Wednesday discussing the problem of unemployment in the City due to the closing of night-shifts in certain City Mills.

A deputation of representatives of the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, waited on the Congress President and acquainted him with the unemployment problem among mill workers in the City. The deputationists, it is stated, told the Congress President, that since the increase in wages recommended by the Government of Bombay in accordance with the suggestions of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, 19 mills had closed their night shifts, throwing out of employment more than 25,000 workers.

This, they added, had aggravated the unemployment problem in the city. There was also an attempt at rationalisation which would result in more workers being thrown out of work. Dr. Prasad gave the deputationists a patient hearing.

JAMSHEDPUR DISPUTE

Rajen Babu also made fresh attempts at resolving the dispute between the Labour Union and the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur.

Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Managing Director of the Company, on behalf of the company, and Mr. Abdul Bari, of the Tata Workers' Union, representing the workers, had talks with him at Birla House, Bombay, on Wednesday in connection with the labour dispute, at Jamshedpur. It is understood that the talks which lasted nearly two hours, related to the terms of reference in regard to arbitration for a settlement of the dispute. The talks were inconclusive, and it is learnt will be continued at a later date.

ORISSA PROBLEM

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab also called at Birla house on Wednesday morning. It is understood that they discussed various problems connected with Orissa States with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President.

11 Thousand Temples Get State Help

Jagir Lands Gifted To Temples Have Yearly Income Of 3 1/2 Lakhs

(From A Correspondent).

Addressing the Mahants of temples recently the Nizam said: "My Hindu subjects form the majority of the beloved people of my State and they, side by side with other communities, have performed conspicuous duties in the time of my ancestors as well as in the present reign."

To the Adi-Hindus, he said: "There is neither any high or low class, nor is there any untouchable one; I consider them all to be equal."

Numbering over 12 millions and being as a class agriculturists, the Hindus form the bulk of the rural population. It is they, therefore, who benefit most of all from the benevolent measures introduced from time to time for amelioration or improvement.

Thus, Irrigation Works, costing over 12 crores of which Nizamsagar, the second largest dam in India is only one, have been constructed to help chiefly the Hindu agriculturist and his family.

Water Supply Schemes in the districts which have cost about a crore are principally for the Hindu ryots in a similar manner. The large sums of money spent through the Co-operative Societies, and the Agricultural, Veterinary, Industries, Medical and Education Departments, go mostly towards the welfare of His Exalted Highness' Hindu subjects. Liberal remissions are granted in land revenue, amounting to about 50 lakhs annually, while on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee 40 lakhs of arrears were remitted at one stroke.

The village administration is almost completely in the hands of Hindus because the Village Officers (Patels, Patwaries, etc.) are almost entirely from the Hindu community, while the Hindus also form the bulk of the land-owners in the State and predominate also in Industry and Trade. Thus, the percentage of Hindus in Agriculture is 87, in Industry 92, in Transport 96, in Trade 91 and in the Professions and Liberal Arts 84.

Probably in no other State in India is such generous aid given by the Government to religious institutions. Out of 31,842 temples in the State 11,355 receive grants. The annual grants given to Hindu temples through the Ecclesiastical Department is Rs. 1,12,870. This is in addition to the extensive lands and annuities yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 3 lakhs which have been granted permanently for the upkeep of temples. Further, Jagirs yielding 3-1/2 lakhs annually are enjoyed by several temples.

To mention a few in the City of Hyderabad, the famous temple of Sitaram Bagh has an annual revenue of Rs. 50,000, the Kishen Bagh temple Rs. 15,000, Jham Singh temple and Khemdas temple each Rs. 10,000, while annual incomes of a few thousands each are enjoyed by the Gokalnath temple, Sri Prashad temple, the Shanker Bagh temple, the Howkar and the Gowliguda temples. In the districts notable examples are the Sikhar temple, Mahur Rs. 60,000, the Vemalwari temple, Karimnagar Rs. 50,000 and the Ekhnath temple, Patan Rs. 24,000. Even outside the Dominions there are several temples that receive generous grants, the principal among them being the Bhadrachallam temple receiving Rs 19,000 annually.

Hindu [illegible]es are appointed to teach their co-religionists and besides Pujaries, 54 Shastries and 56 Bhajan Preachers receive State grants. The Jagad Gurus enjoy liberal emoluments and preferments.

MUSLIM SATYAGRAHIS APOLOGIZE

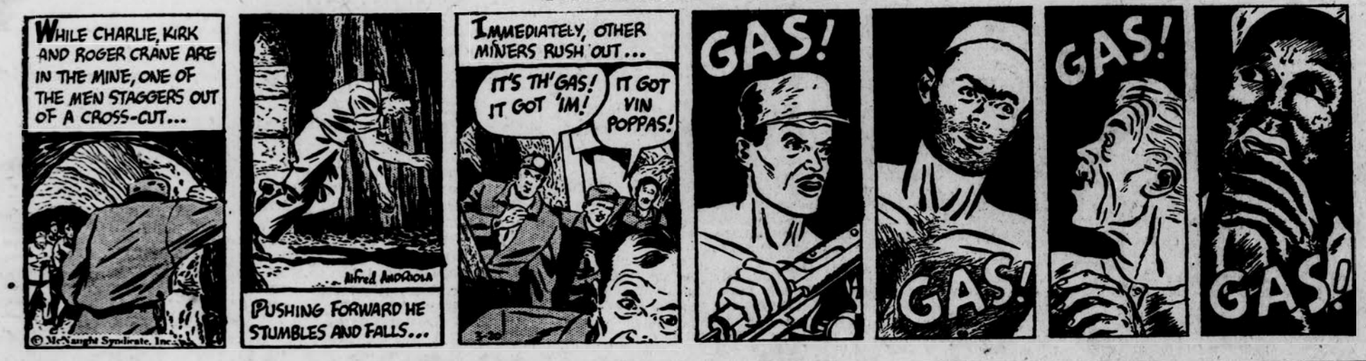
JAIPUR, June 27.

Sixty-seven Muslims out of 68 arrested in connection with the Muslim Satyagraha apologised today.

Japalahan, the leader of the first jatha, however, did not apologise and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Twenty-eight of those who have apologised have been released, while the case of the rest is receiving consideration.

No jatha was sent out to-day for courting arrest.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN


WHILE CHARLIE, KIRK AND ROGER CRANE ARE IN THE MINE, ONE OF THE MEN STAGGERS OUT OF A CROSS-CUT...
PUSHING FORWARD HE STUMBLES AND FALLS...
IMMEDIATELY, OTHER MINERS RUSH OUT...
IT'S TH' GAS! IT GOT 'IM!
IT GOT VIN POPPAS!
GAS!
GAS!
GAS!
GAS!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.